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Volume 1

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MONTANA PLAN FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT

VOLUME I

Montana Board of Crime Control
Planning Bureau

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edited by Kathe McGehee

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FOREWORD

The cover design is the product of a Montana artist whose considerable talents were enlisted to illustrate the guiding philosophy of this plan --Synergy.

This phenomenon in simplest terms, means that the total effect of cooperative elements is greater than the sum of the effects taken independently.

Hopefully, the combined impact of the basic elements of the criminal justice system, police - courts - corrections, will be synergistic by design and will have a positive effect upon crime control in Montana.

This plan represents a step in that desired direction.

BUREAU OF PLANNING
BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

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DEMOGRAPHY

Montana is often characterized as the last frontier. It is a large, sparsely populated area ranking 4th among the states in area and 47th in population density, according to 1970 census figures. The leading sectors of the economy are: government, 18 percent; trade, 17 percent; and, agriculture, 16 percent. In fact, Montana has four times as many cattle and twice as many sheep as it has people.

Montana however, is a rural state in the midst of rapid change. Mining which has always been a part of the economy is booming in the face of a national energy shortage. The vast quantities of strippable low-sulphur coal are drawing developers, construction crews and miners to eastern Montana. Construction of a 700-megawatt electrical generating plant began in 1973. Other development plans include billion dollar plants to convert Montana coal to synthetic gas and more coal-fired generating plants.

The government also is changing. A new constitution and a revised criminal code went into effect in 1973.

In 1972, the voters by a 2-1 majority authorized the legislature to legalize gambling. The state is actively encouraging tourism and seeking to attract new industry. The state, like all frontiers, is rapidly moving into an urban industrial age.

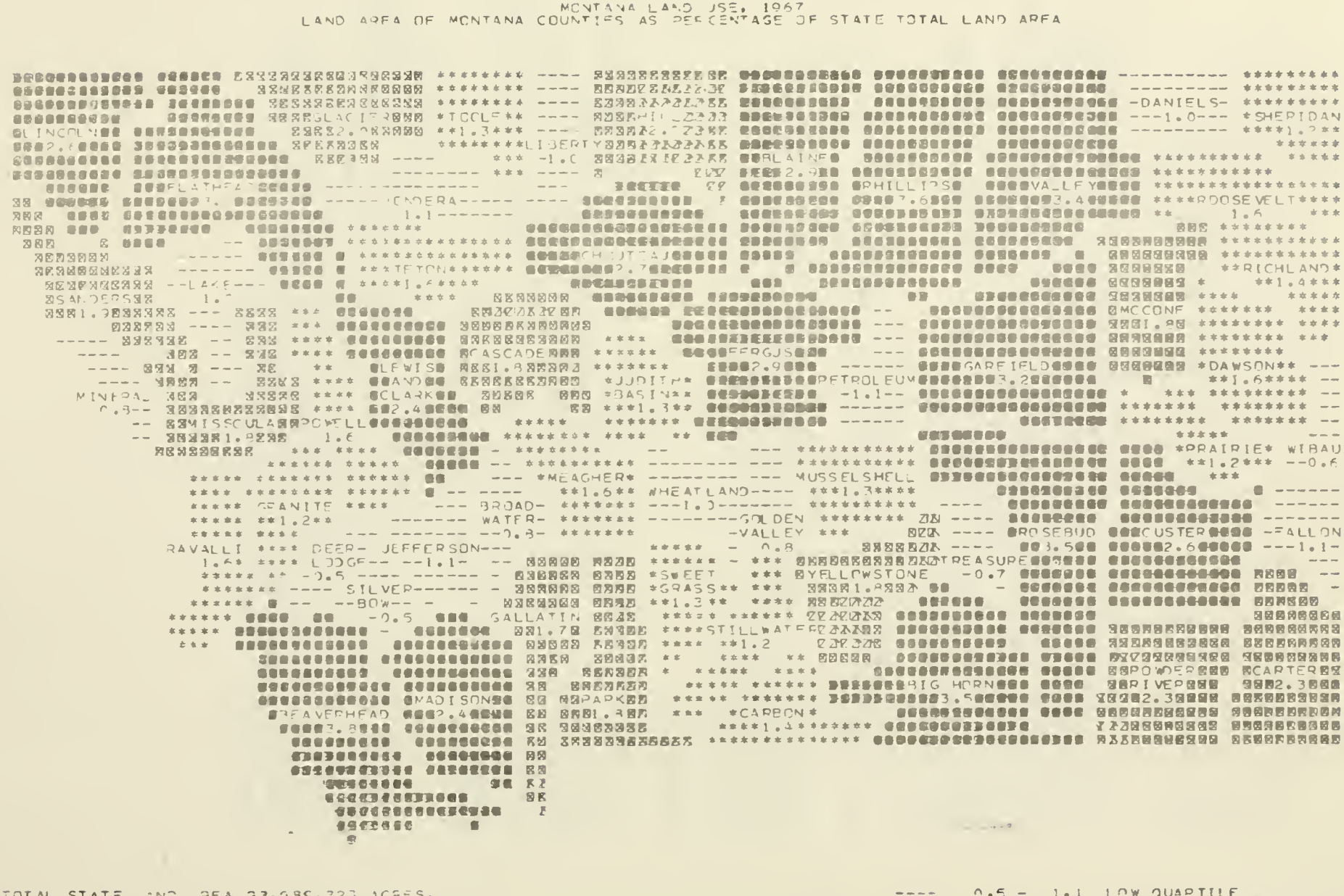
GEOGRAPHY

Montana stretches one-fifth the width of the county along the Canadian border, averaging 500 miles by 300 miles with a total area of 147,000 square miles. The state straddles the continental divide with the western portion descending through mountainous terrain from an elevation of 12,800 feet to 1,900 feet at the western border. The eastern portion descends into the flatland of the great plains broken only by isolated mountain groups.

The size of the state means a variety of temperatures and environments are available. The major city, Billings, is located in the southeastern corner of the state. Five other major cities are located near the continental divide. One-third of the total population lives in these six urban centers with the rest of the state composed of wilderness range and agricultural lands. Illustration 1 through 8 show the division of land use within the state.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS / MONTANA DIVISION OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MONTANA LAND USE, 1967
LAND AREA OF MONTANA COUNTIES AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL LAND AREA

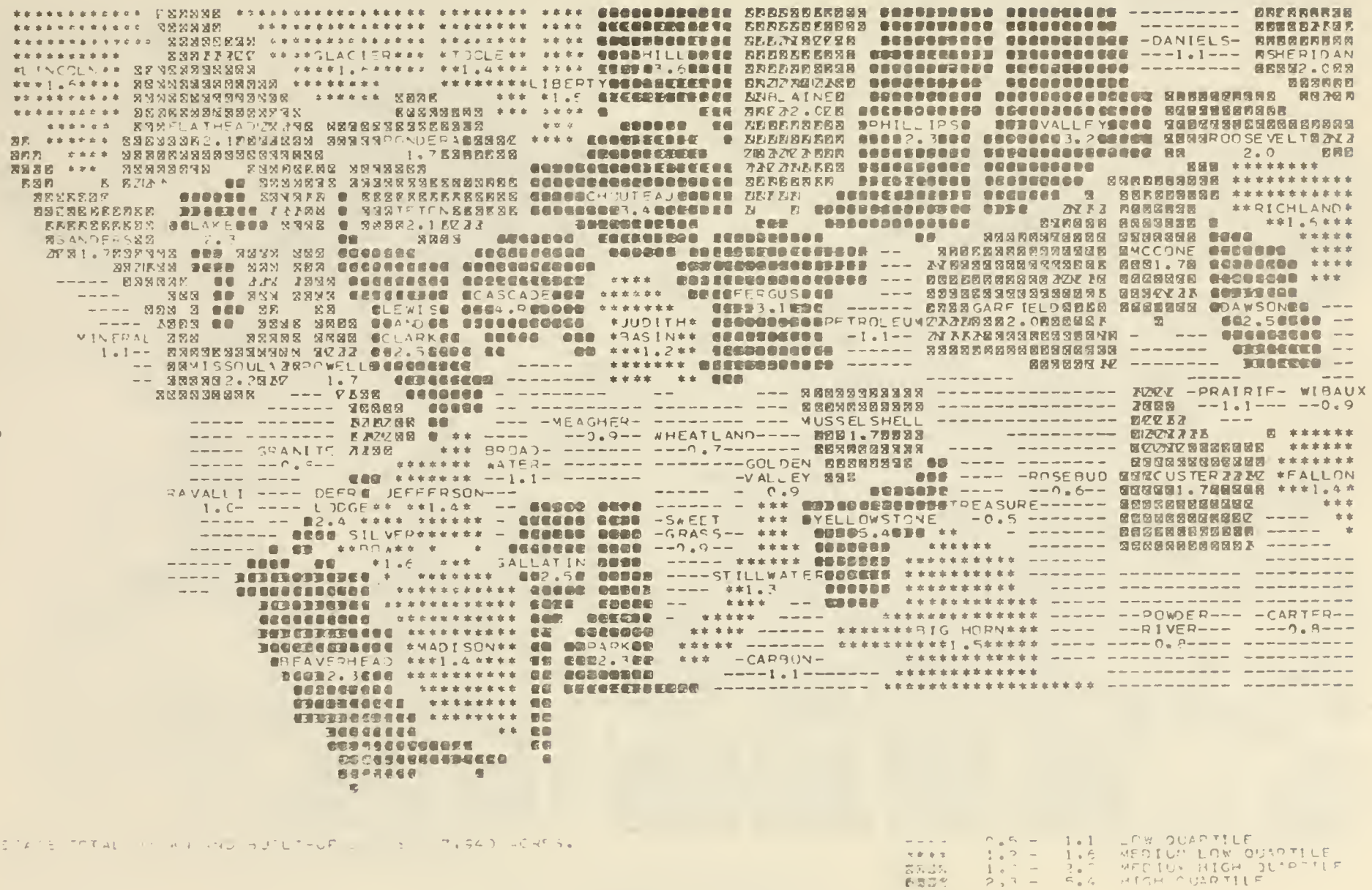


TOTAL STATE LAND AREA 93,089,923 ACRES.
EXCLUDES RESERVOIRS OVER 40 ACRES
WHICH COVER A TOTAL OF 1,016,564 ACRES.

----	0.5 – 1.1		LOW QUARTILE
****	1.2 – 1.6		MEDIUM LOW QUARTILE
▒▒▒▒	1.7 – 2.3		MEDIUM HIGH QUARTILE
▓▓▓▓	2.4 – 3.8		HIGH QUARTILE

Illustration 1

MONTANA LAND USE, 1967
URBAN AND BUILT-UP LANDS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



STATE TOTAL ... 7,940 acres.

---- 0.5 - 1.1 LOW QUARTILE
**** 1.2 - 1.6 MEDIUM LOW QUARTILE
1.7 - 2.7 MEDIUM HIGH QUARTILE
2.8 - 5.4 HIGH QUARTILE

Illustration 2

MONTANA LAND USE, 1967
AGRICULTURAL USE LANDS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL

STATE TOTAL AGRICULTURAL USE LANDS 65,518,178 ACRES.

----	0.2 - 1.2	LOW QUARTILE
****	1.3 - 1.4	MEDIUM LOW QUARTILE
▒▒▒▒	1.6 - 2.3	MEDIUM HIGH QUARTILE
[illegible]	2.4 - 4.9	HIGH QUARTILE

Illustration 3

MONTANA LAND USE, 1967
MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURE LANDS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL

STATE TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURE LANDS
20,206 ACRES. AGRICULTURE LANDS EXCLUDING
CROPLAND, PASTURE, RANGE AND FOREST.

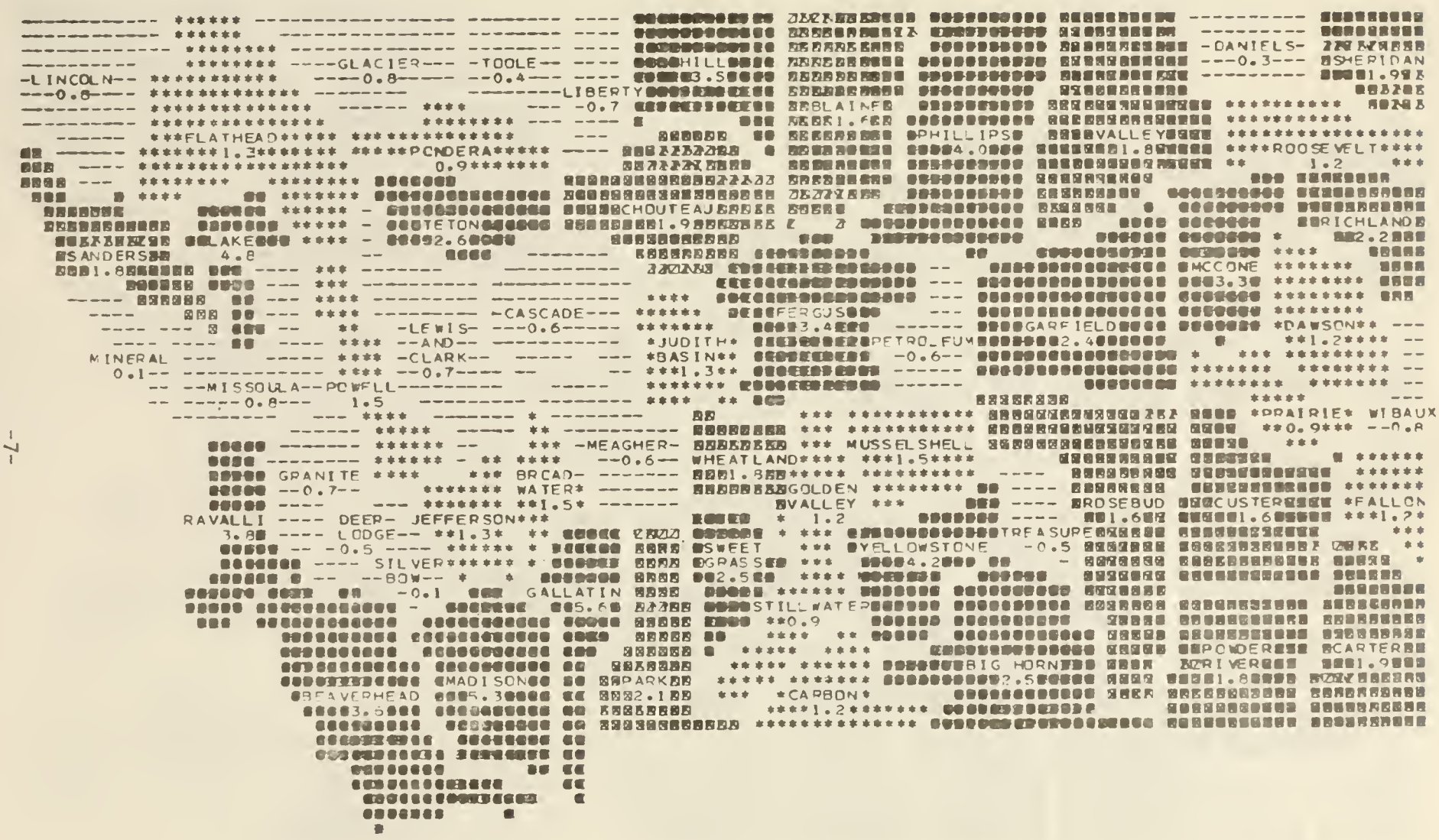
----	0.3 –	0.9	LOW QUARTILE
****	1.0 –	1.5	MEDIUM LOW QUARTILE
####	1.6 –	2.6	MEDIUM HIGH QUARTILE
####	2.7 –	4.7	HIGH QUARTILE

MONTANA LAND USE, 1967
CROPLANDS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL

STATE TOTAL CROPLANDS 14,988,775 ACRES.

----	0.2 – 0.5	LOW QUARTILE
****	0.6 – 1.0	MEDIUM LOW QUARTILE
▒▒▒▒	1.1 – 2.7	MEDIUM HIGH QUARTILE
▓▓▓▓	3.1 – 7.4	HIGH QUARTILE

MONTANA LAND USE, 1967
PASTURE LANDS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



STATE TOTAL PASTURE LANDS 1,682,928 ACRES.

----	0.1 - 0.8	LOW QUARTILE
****	0.9 - 1.5	MEDIUM LOW QUARTILE
####	1.6 - 2.2	MEDIUM HIGH QUARTILE
####	2.4 - 5.6	HIGH QUARTILE

Illustration 6

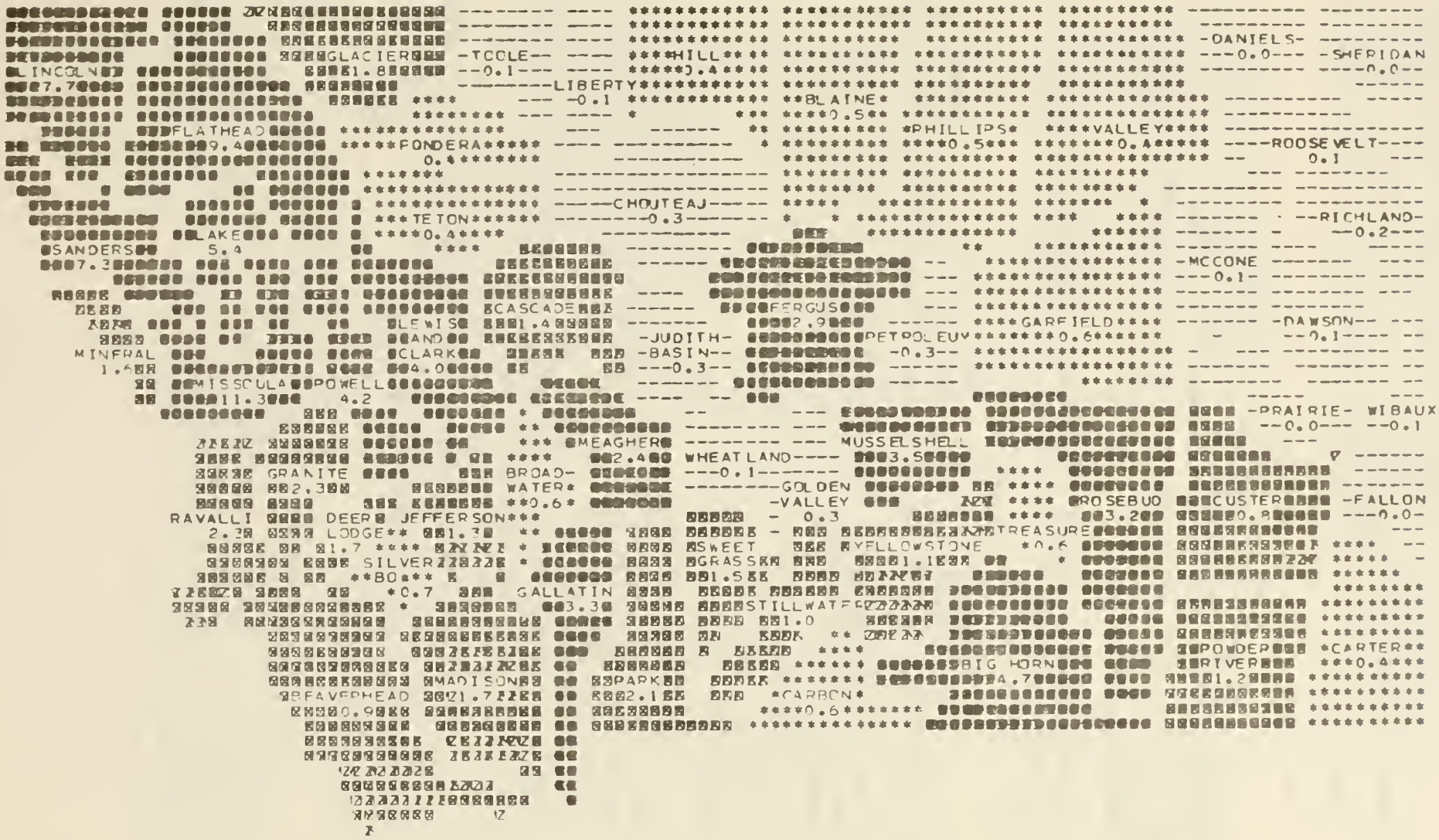
MONTANA LAND USE, 1967
RANGE LANDS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL

STATE TOTAL RANGE LANDS 41,322,359 ACRES.

----	0.0 - 0.8	LOW QUARTILE
****	0.9 - 1.5	MEDIUM LOW QUARTILE
####	1.6 - 2.4	MEDIUM HIGH QUARTILE
@@@@	2.7 - 6.1	HIGH QUARTILE

Illustration 7

MONTANA LAND USE, 1967
FOREST LANDS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



STATE TOTAL FOREST LANDS 7,003,910 ACRES.

----	0.0 - 0.3	LOW QUARTILE
****	0.4 - 0.7	MEDIUM LOW QUARTILE
▒▒▒▒	0.8 - 2.3	MEDIUM HIGH QUARTILE
▓▓▓▓	2.4 - 11.3	HIGH QUARTILE

Illustration 8

The demography of the state presents particular problems to law enforcement in at least three areas: the mountainous terrain inhibits radio communication; the area and sparse population density require long patrols; and, the variable climactic conditions are hazardous to regular patrol duties.

POPULATION

The population of Montana according to 1970 census figures is 95.5 percent white with 0.3 percent Negro and 4.2 percent others including non-enrolled Indians. The state has seven Indian reservations with a total enrollment of 36,443. An estimated 27,130 Indian people lived off the reservations in 1970.

The average age of residents is between 25 and 44 and females outnumber males only by a slight percentage.

Table I
Population - Age & Sex - 1970

	Total	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & Over
State	694,409	57,054	150,876	121,868	154,877	140,998	68,736
Male	347,005	29,120	76,687	61,041	77,161	71,201	31,795
Female	347,404	27,934	74,189	60,827	77,716	69,797	36,941

EDUCATION

The average educational level for Montanans is 12.3 years with 3.2 percent having less than 5 years and 7.41 percent 16 or more years. The education system includes: six state-supported and three private senior colleges; three community junior colleges and six vocational technical schools. Approximately 43 percent of eligible college age youth (28,000) were enrolled in the state's higher education institutions in 1970.

Of the total population, 172,768 were attending school at the time of the 1970 census and public high schools reported a 17.3 percent drop-out rate.

EMPLOYMENT INCOME

The total average number of people employed in Montana in 1970 was 282,100. Included in this total were 52,400 in government; 48,200 in wholesale/retail trade; 33,200 in agriculture; 33,500 in services; 23,600 in manufacturing; 10,900 in contract construction; 8,100 in finance/insurance/real estate; and 6,700 in mining, according to the state Department of Labor.

In 1969, the average personal income was $2,022 and the per capita income $2,942.

Illustrations 9 through 12 show income and distribution data according to the 1970 census.

Table 2
1970 Montana Average Earnings
Per Employee by Major Industry

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Mining	$9,047	$8,474	$7,930	$7,497	$7,197	$6,764	$6,578	$6,314	$6,316
Const.	9,205	8,491	7,873	7,709	7,167	7,006	6,485	6,414	6,583
Manu.	7,626	7,187	6,881	6,508	6,373	6,147	5,911	5,616	5,572
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	7,803	7,358	7,036	6,630	6,397	6,017	5,871	5,636	5,405
Trade (whole-sale & retail)	5,152	4,882	4,694	4,485	4,337	4,202	4,074	3,953	3,890
Rin., Ins. & Real Estate	6,489	6,132	5,924	5,634	5,350	5,125	4,867	4,694	4,504
Ser. & Misc.	4,220	3,945	3,746	3,523	3,304	3,290	3,177	3,136	3,086
All Covered Industries	6,320	5,948	5,689	5,428	5,253	5,097	4,903	4,759	4,724

Sources: Montana Department of Labor & Industry

Table 3
Average Hourly Earnings Range
10 Largest Communities

	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled
Male:	$1.60-3.22	$2.35-4.13	$3.70-6.30
Female:	1.42-212-	1.99-2.78	2.33-3.37

Source: Local Chamber of Commerce

PER-CAPITA INCOME - MONTANA COUNTIES, 1969

----	2162 - 2347	LOW QUARTILE
***	2362 - 2559	MEDIUM LOW QUARTILE
XXXX	2576 - 2910	MEDIUM HIGH QUARTILE
####	2930 - 3261	HIGH QUARTILE

Illustration 9

STATE INFORMATION SYSTEM
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - CAPITOL STATION, HELENA, MONTANA 59601

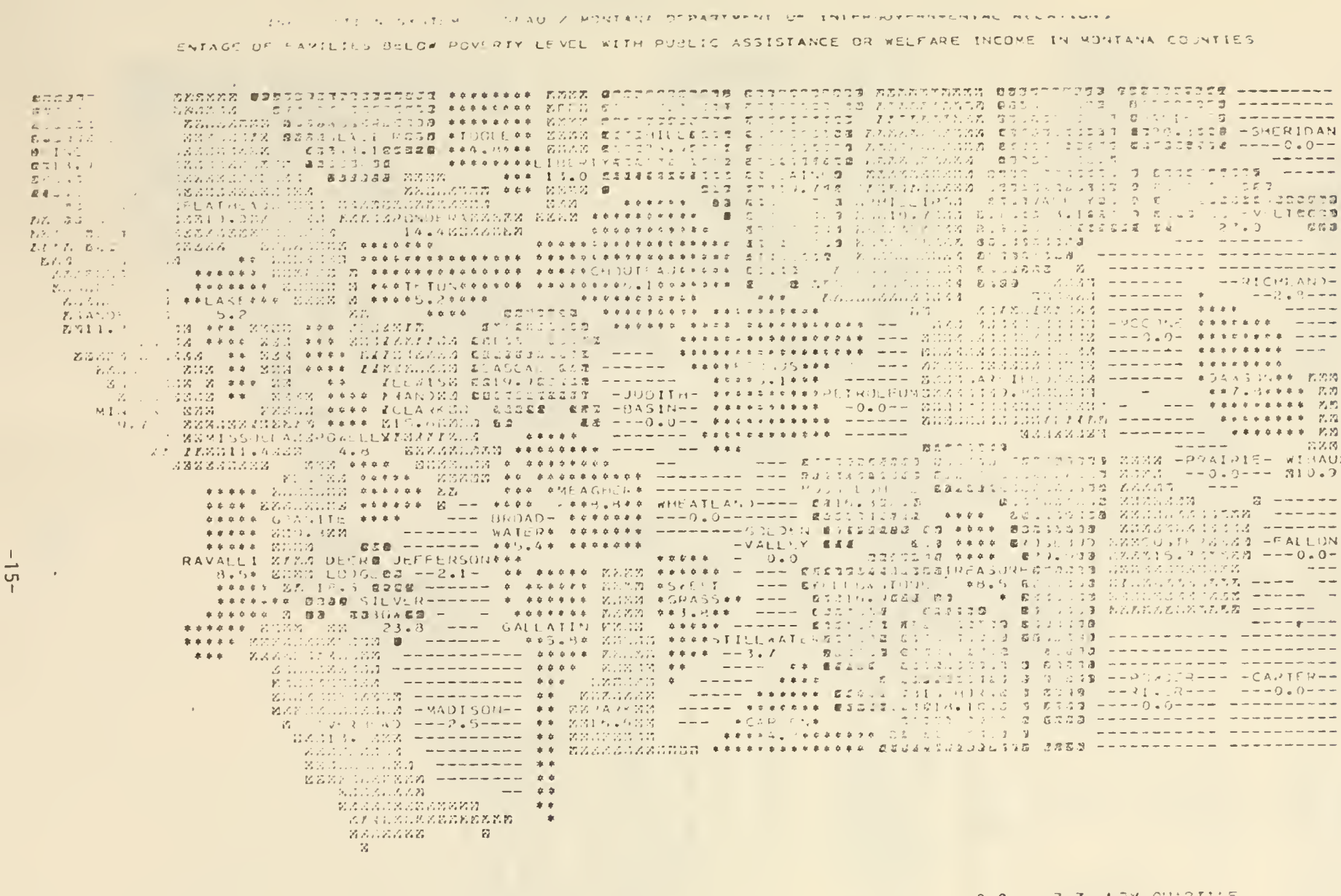
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN MONTANA COUNTIES, 1969

FROM 1970 CENSUS PUBL. PC/1/-C28.

----	6530 - 7137	LOW QUARTILE
****	7155 - 7831	MEDIUM LOW QUARTILE
####	7923 - 8567	MEDIUM HIGH QUARTILE
####	8600 - 10277	HIGH QUARTILE

Illustration 10

Illustration 11


ENTAGE OF FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR WELFARE INCOME IN MONTANA COUNTIES
-SHERIDAN
-VALLEY
-RICHLAND-
-PRAIRIE-
-CARTER-
-MADISON-
-GALLATIN
-BASIN-
-JUDITH-
-BROADWATER
-MEAGHER-
-GOLDEN VALLEY
-FALLON
-WIBAUX
-DEER LODGE-
-SILVER BOW-
-GRASSRANGE-
-PETROLEUM-
-CHOUTEAU-
-LIBERTY-
-TOOLE-
-GLACIER-
-PONDERA-
-LAKE-
-FLATHEAD-
-BIG HORN-
-CARBON-
-STILLWATER-
-SWEET GRASS-
-MUSSELSHELL-
-YELLOWSTONE-
-CASCADE-
-POWDER RIVER-
-CUSTER-
-ROSEBUD-
-TREASURE-
-POWELL-
-LEWIS & CLARK-
-JEFFERSON-
-BEAVERHEAD-
-GARFIELD-
-MCCONE-
-DANIELS-
-SHERIDAN-
-ROOSEVELT-
-PHILLIPS-
-BLAINE-
-HILL

LOCATION

More than half of the state's population lives in urban areas. The shift to urban living is shown in Table 4 below. The current demography and migration to urban areas is shown in illustrations 13 through 16.

Table 4
Comparison of Population - Urban & Rural

	1970	1960	1950
Population	694,409	674,767	591,024
Rural	323,733	336,310	332,990
Urban	370,676	338,457	258,034
% Rural	46.6	49.8	56.3

MINORITY GROUPS

Seven Indian reservations are located within Montana boundaries. Each of these reservations are under concurrent federal and tribal jurisdiction. State government has no authority on Indian land.

Table 5
1970 Population of Montana Reservations

	Resident	Enrolled
Assiniboine and Sioux (Fort Peck)	3,993	6,466
Blackfeet	6,214	10,198
Chippewa Cree (Rocky Boy)	1,244	2,016
Confederated Salish & Kootenai (Flathead)	2,872	5,536
Crow	4,035	5,325
Gros Ventre & Assiniboine (Fort Belknap)	1,670	3,700
Northern Cheyenne	2,564	3,202

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

POPULATION OF MONTANA COUNTIES - 1970 CENSUS

----	675. - 2869.	LOW QUARTILE
####	2875. - 6116.	MEDIUM LOW QUARTILE
####	6473. - 11471.	MEDIUM HIGH QUARTILE
####	12174. - 87 67.	HIGH QUARTILE

MAPPED FROM 1970 CENSUS.

----	0.4 - 1.6	LOW QUARTILE
.....	1.6 - 2.6	MEDIUM LOW QUARTILE
▒▒▒▒	2.6 - 4.7	MEDIUM HIGH QUARTILE
▓▓▓▓	4.7 - 58.7	HIGH QUARTILE

Illustration 14

Illustration 16

ADJOINING BOUNDARIES AND TOURISM

Montana borders Glacier National Park and Yellowstone National Park and contains 43 state parks and numerous recreation areas. Tourism is becoming an increasingly important industry netting over $150 million in 1972.

The proximity to the world exposition in nearby Spokane, Washington, availability of fuel despite the national crisis and the anticipated development of coal and energy resources within the state can be expected to greatly increase the number of tourists and temporary residents visiting Montana.

PART ONE: EXISTING SYSTEMS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES

SECTION A: CRIME ANALYSIS

There are two sources of crime data and statistics for Montana. These sources are the FBI uniform crime reporting system, which deals primarily in offenses known to police, and the reports of the Montana Bureau of Criminal Statistics, which compiles data on a statewide basis concerning arrests, court actions and corrections data.

In 1972, Montana's population was estimated at 719,000 - up 3.5 percent from the 1970 census. According to the 1972 Uniform Crime Report, Montana's crime rate per 100,000 persons was 1,927. This rate is considerably lower than the 2,830 per 100,000 crime rate for the United States as a whole and lower than 35 other states as shown in Table A-1.

Table A-1
Crime Rate by State - 1972*
Rate Per 100,000

1.	California	4,606	19.	Missouri	2,654
2.	Nevada	4,237	20.	Utah	2,542
3.	Colorado	4,055	21.	Illinois	2,484
4.	Florida	3,920	22.	Louisiana	2,471
5.	Michigan	3,820	23.	Connecticut	2,470
6.	Arizona	3,746	24.	Georgia	2,468
7.	New York	3,489	25.	Ohio	2,361
8.	Oregon	3,443	26.	South Carolina	2,287
9.	New Mexico	3,417	27.	Indiana	2,274
10.	Massachusetts	3,391	28.	Minnesota	2,256
11.	Maryland	3,379	29.	Kansas	2,139
12.	Rhode Island	3,268	30.	Idaho	2,134
13.	Delaware	3,163	31.	Puerto Rico	2,126
14.	Washington	3,161	32.	Tennessee	2,102
15.	Alaska	3,127	33.	Oklahoma	2,102
16.	New Jersey	3,033	34.	Virginia	2,032
17.	Hawaii	3,012	35.	North Carolina	1,933
18.	Texas	2,656	36.	MONTANA	1,927

*FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

However, according to the Uniform Crime Report, Montana's crime rate increased 8.9 percent from 1971 to 1972 the seventh highest increase reported by any state. In the same period, there was a national decrease of 2.7 percent.

Over the base five years 1968-1972 Montana's crime rate increased at an average of 8.1 percent a year as shown in the graph (illustration A-1) which contrasts the crime rate per 100,000 population in Montana, eight western states and the overall nation. The graph shows the increase in crime in the west as compared to a general reduction in crime for the nation.

The rate of increase for each of the seven major crimes during the five-year base period is shown in Table A-3. The overall increase, when contrasted with the similar index for eight western states (Table A-4) shows that in 1970-1972 Montana's crime increase was significantly greater than that of the western states taken as a whole.

Table A-2
Percent Increase or Decrease
In Crime Rate by State 1971-1972*

State	% Increase or Decrease	State	% Increase or Decrease
1. Mississippi	18.4	27. Maryland	-.33
2. Maine	12.7	28. North Carolina	-.34
3. Wyoming	11.8	29. Iowa	-1.1
4. South Dakota	10.3	30. California	-1.2
5. Nevada	10.2	31. Indiana	-1.44
6. South Carolina	10.0	32. New Jersey	-1.45
7. MONTANA	8.9	33. Minnesota	-1.54
8. Alaska	8.6	34. New Mexico	-1.54
9. Oregon	8.1	35. Texas	-1.6
10. Nebraska	8.0	36. Louisiana	-1.8
11. Arizona	6.7	37. Pennsylvania	-2.5
12. Colorado	6.3	38. Alabama	-2.7
13. Idaho	6.0	39. Massachusetts	-2.8
14. West Virginia	4.7	40. Florida	-3.0
15. Georgia	3.7	41. Missouri	-3.0
16. Vermont	2.6	42. New Hampshire	-3.4
17. Arkansas	2.2	43. Virginia	-4.4
18. Tennessee	2.0	44. Michigan	-4.7
19. Wisconsin	1.79	45. Ohio	-4.8
20. North Dakota	1.77	46. Puerto Rico	-5.9
21. Illinois	1.4	47. Connecticut	-6.8
22. Washington	1.1	48. Kentucky	-8.7
23. Kansas	.7	49. Delaware	-10.2
24. Utah	.5	50. New York	-12.9
25. Oklahoma	.1	51. Hawaii	-15.6
26. Rhode Island	-.28	United States	-2.7

*FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

Comparison of National & 8 Western States to Montana
UCR Crime Rates 1968-1972
(Rate Per Hundred Thousand Population)

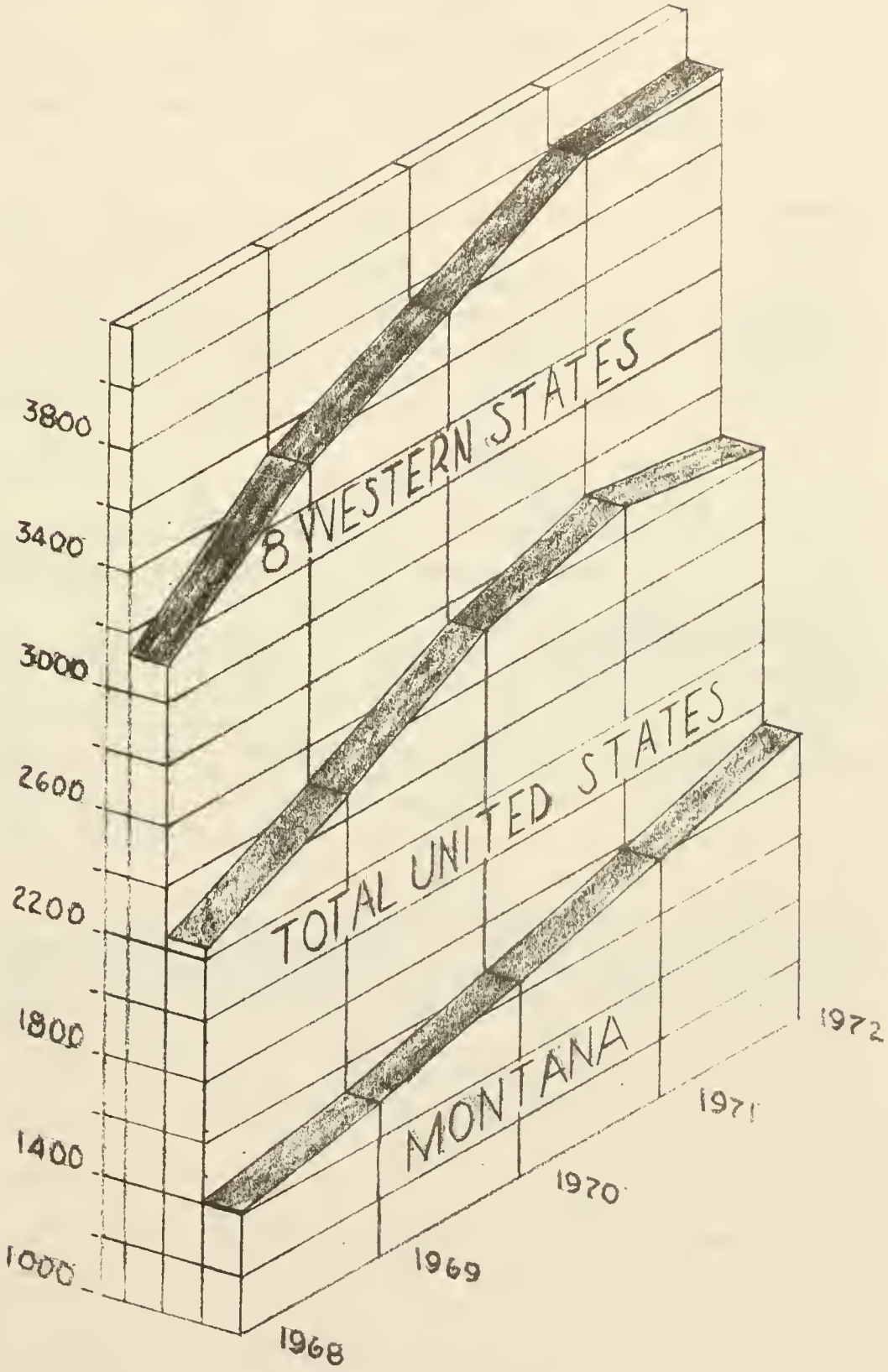


Table A-3
Index of Montana Crime
Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants

Year	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Total % Change 68-72 Over 1968
Percent Change	+7.6	+6.1	+9.9	+8.1	+8.9	
Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants	1403.	1489.	1637.	1769.	1927.	37.
Murder	3.3	3.6	3.2	4.4	2.5	24.7
Forcible Rape	7.2	11.1	10.5	14.1	10.8	50.
Robbery	18.2	22.2	22.3	28.7	33.2	82.
Aggravated Assault	59.3	61.4	75.5	90.0	103.5	75.
Burglary	567.8	561.8	593.7	654.9	708.2	25.
Larceny $50	549.1	612.5	709.8	754.8	821.4	50.
Auto Theft	198.4	215.9	221.8	222.0	247.0	49.

Table A-4
8 Western States
Rate Per 100,000 & Percent Change

West	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming)					
Rate Per 100,000	3127.4	3531.4	3761.4	4014.4	4030.3
Percent Change	+16.7	+12.9	+6.5	+6.7	+ .4

A more specific breakdown of crime in Montana in the five-year base period shows that crimes against property have increased an average 7.8 percent annually. Simultaneously, crimes against persons increased at an annual rate of 12.5 percent.

United States
Rate Per 100,000 & Percent Change

U.S.	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Rate Per 100,000	2234.8	2471.1	2740.5	2906.7	2829.5
Percent Change	+16.3	+10.6	+10.9	+ 6.1	- 2.7

Table A-5
Montana Crimes Against Property

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Offenses	9,115	9,648	10,592	11,553	12,774
Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants	1,315.3	1,390.2	1,525.3	1,631.8	1,776.8
Percent Change	7.8	5.7	9.7	7.0	8.9

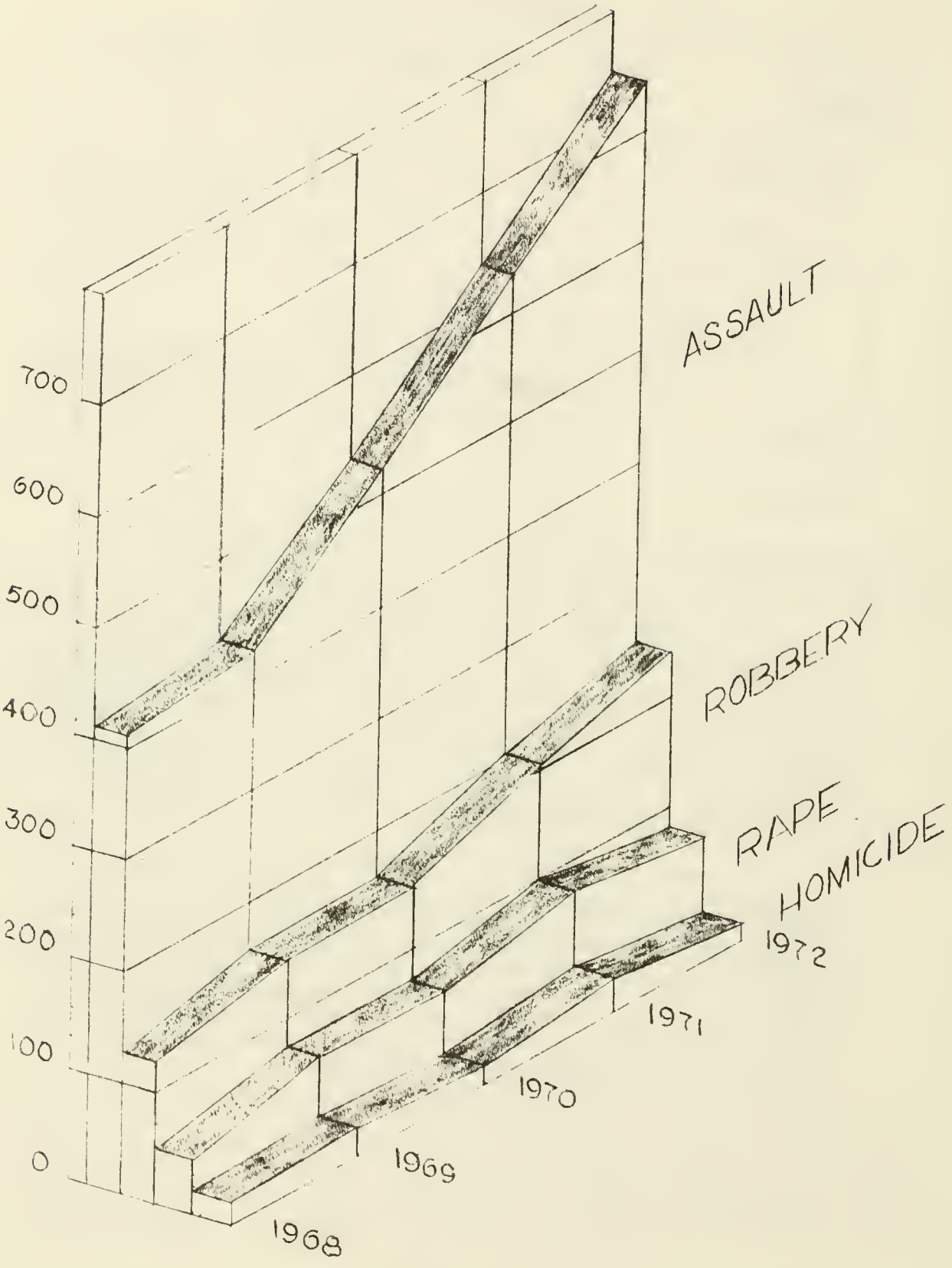
Table A-6
Montana Crimes Againt Person

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Offenses	610	682	744	971	1,079
Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants	88.0	98.3	111.5	137.1	150.0
Percent Change	4.9	11.7	13.4	23.0	9.5

The change by crime categories over the last five years, shown in Table A-3, page 11 show murders decreased 21.7 percent in actual number of offenses. It is the only offense category to show a decrease. All other offenses recorded increases such as rape up 56 percent, robbery up 89.6 percent, aggravated assault up 81 percent, burglary up 55.2 percent, larceny up 29.4 percent and auto theft up 29.1 percent. These offenses are graphed in illustration A-2 and A-3.

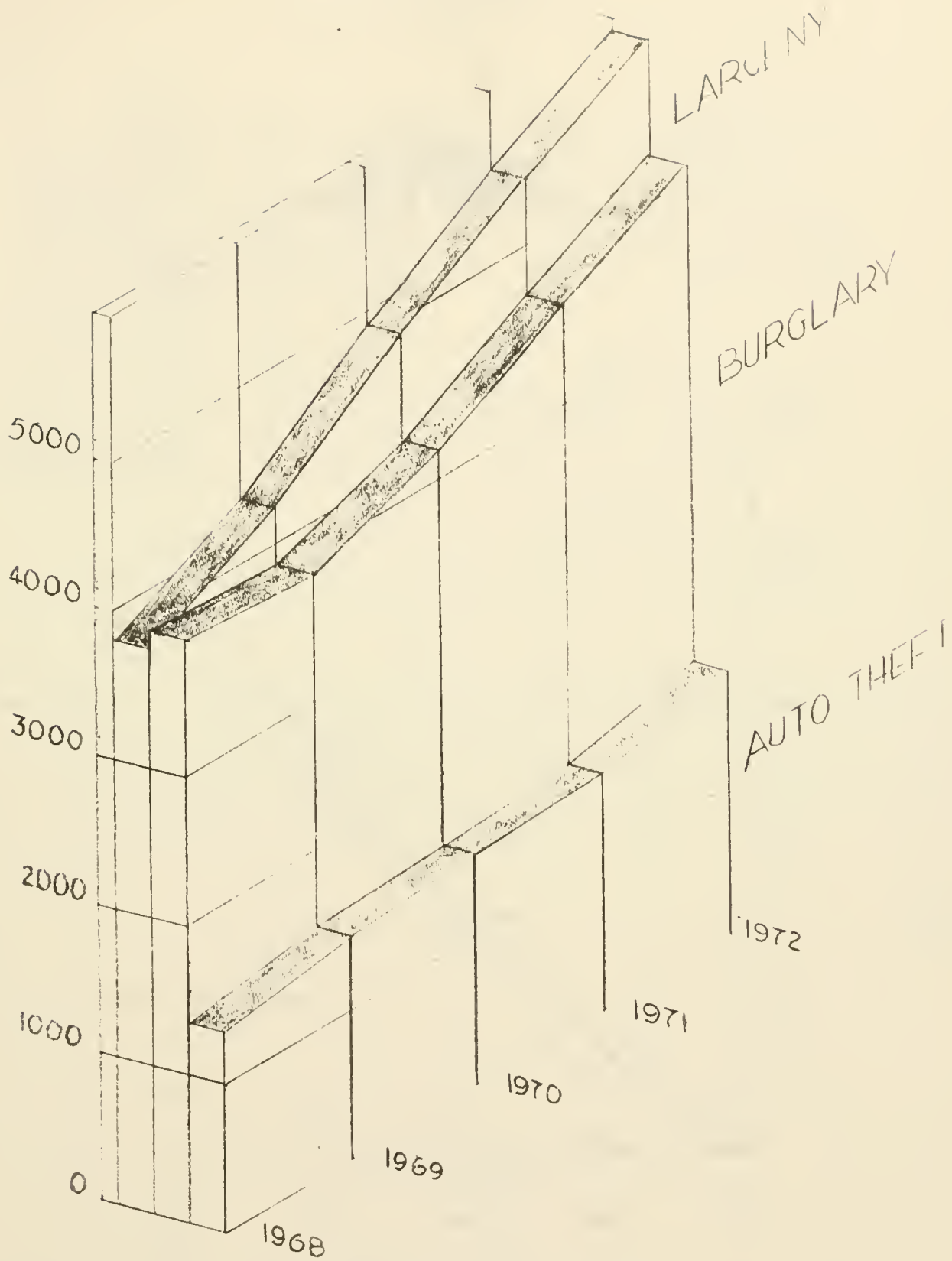
The rate of crime per 100,000 persons in Montana has increased by 37 percent over the last five years. The change in the actual amount of offenses is up 41 percent. This comparison indicates that as the population in Montana increased by 3.8 percent, the crime rate increased by 37 percent in the same base period. As the population in Montana increased 2.9 percent in the last 10 years, the crime rate increased 100.9 percent in the same decade. Illustration A-4 shows this comparison.

Illustration A-2



OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE - CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS
INCREASE/DECREASE 1968 - 1972

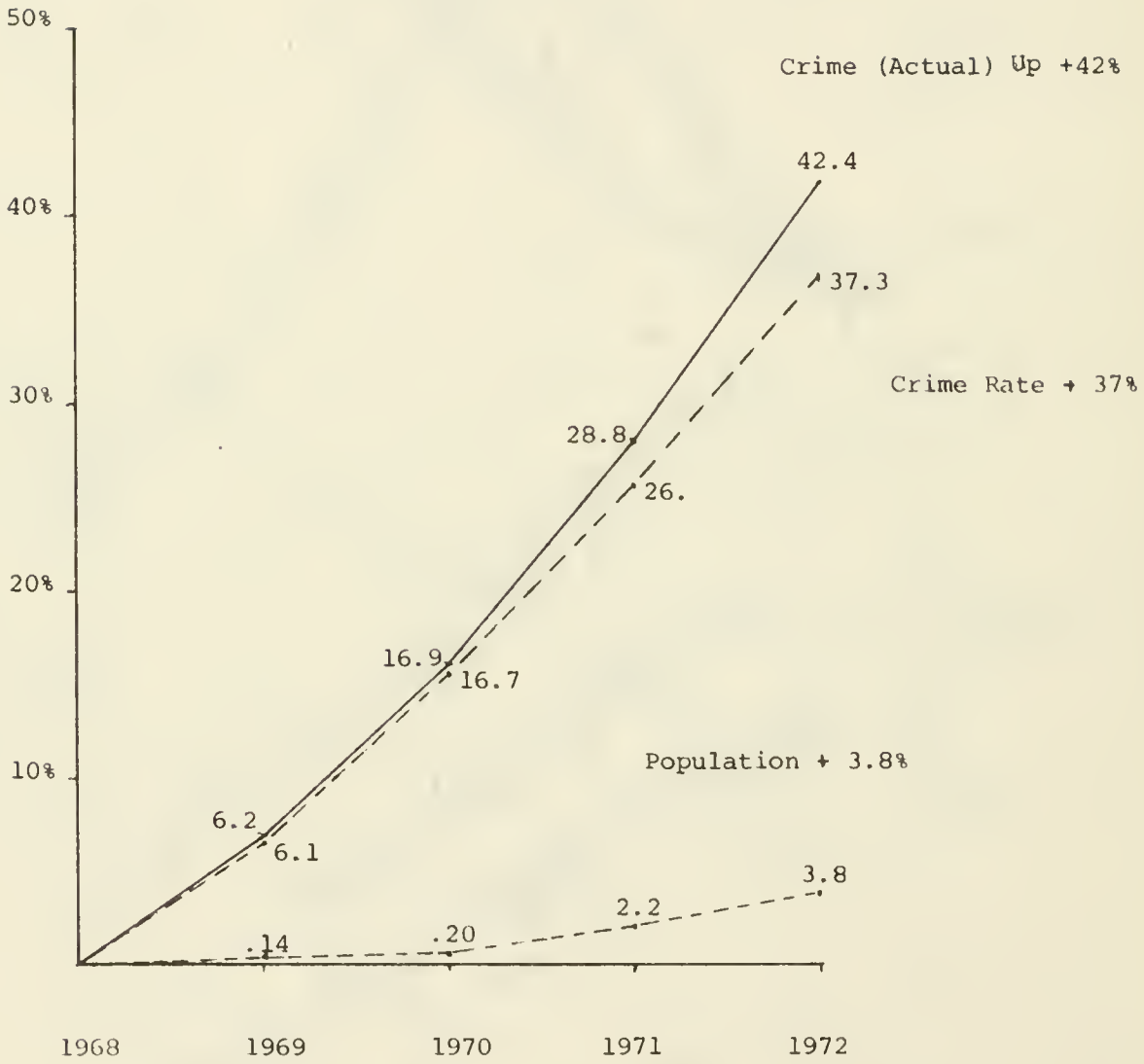
Illustration A-3



OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE - CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
INCREASE/DECREASE 1968-1972

Illustration A-4

MONTANA
CRIME-POPULATION
PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1968

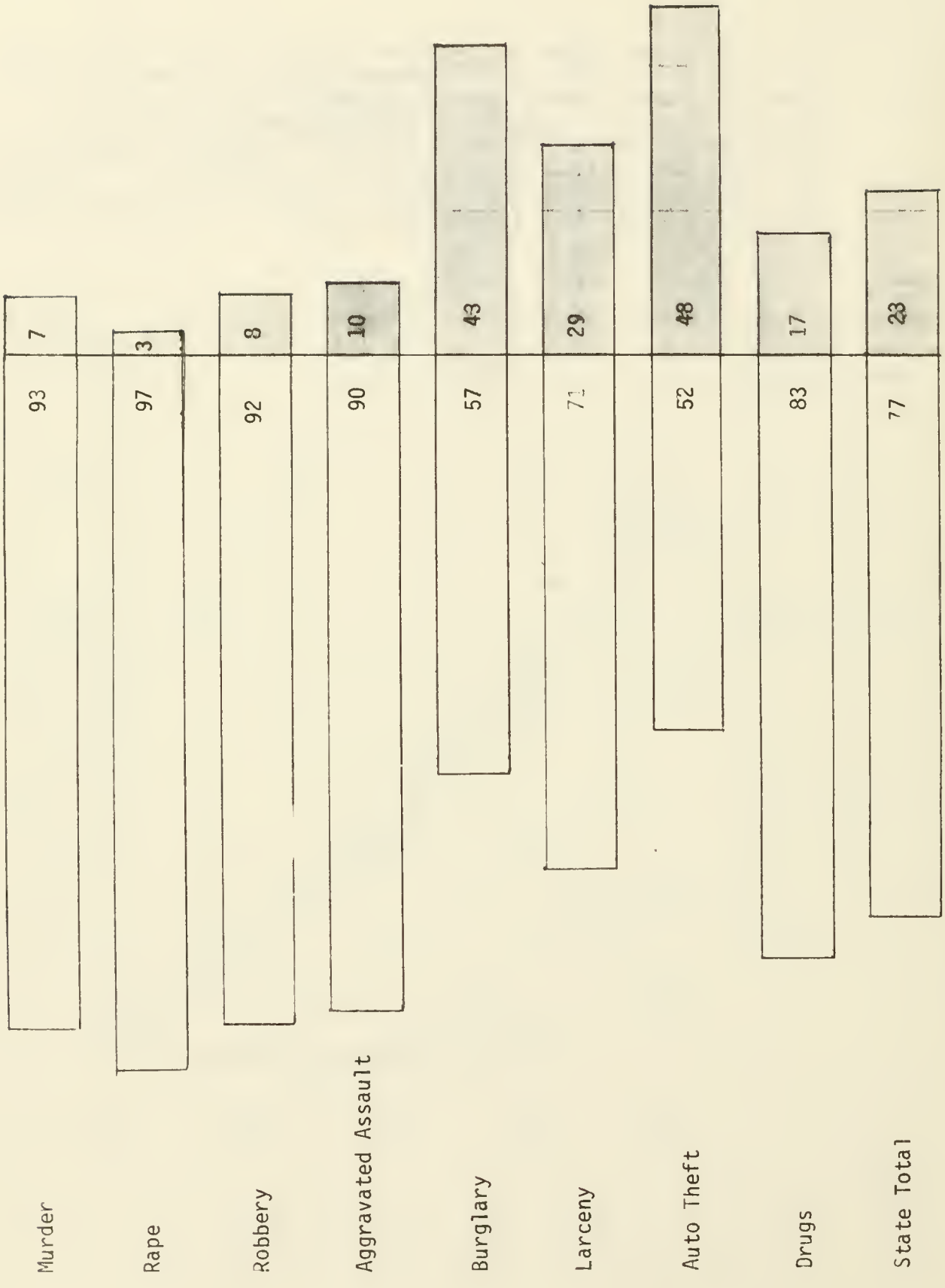


Juvenile Crime

Juvenile crime is correlated with actual arrests for 1972 as this is the only data currently available. Note that juvenile arrest reports indicate that juveniles account for 33.5 percent of offenses cleared by arrest nationwide. This indicates Montana juveniles commit 10.5 percent less crimes than the national average. A comparison of adult and juvenile arrest rates for the seven major crimes is shown in illustration A-5.

Illustration A-5

PERCENT OF ADULT/JUVENILE ARRESTS - 1972



Montana Crime Projection

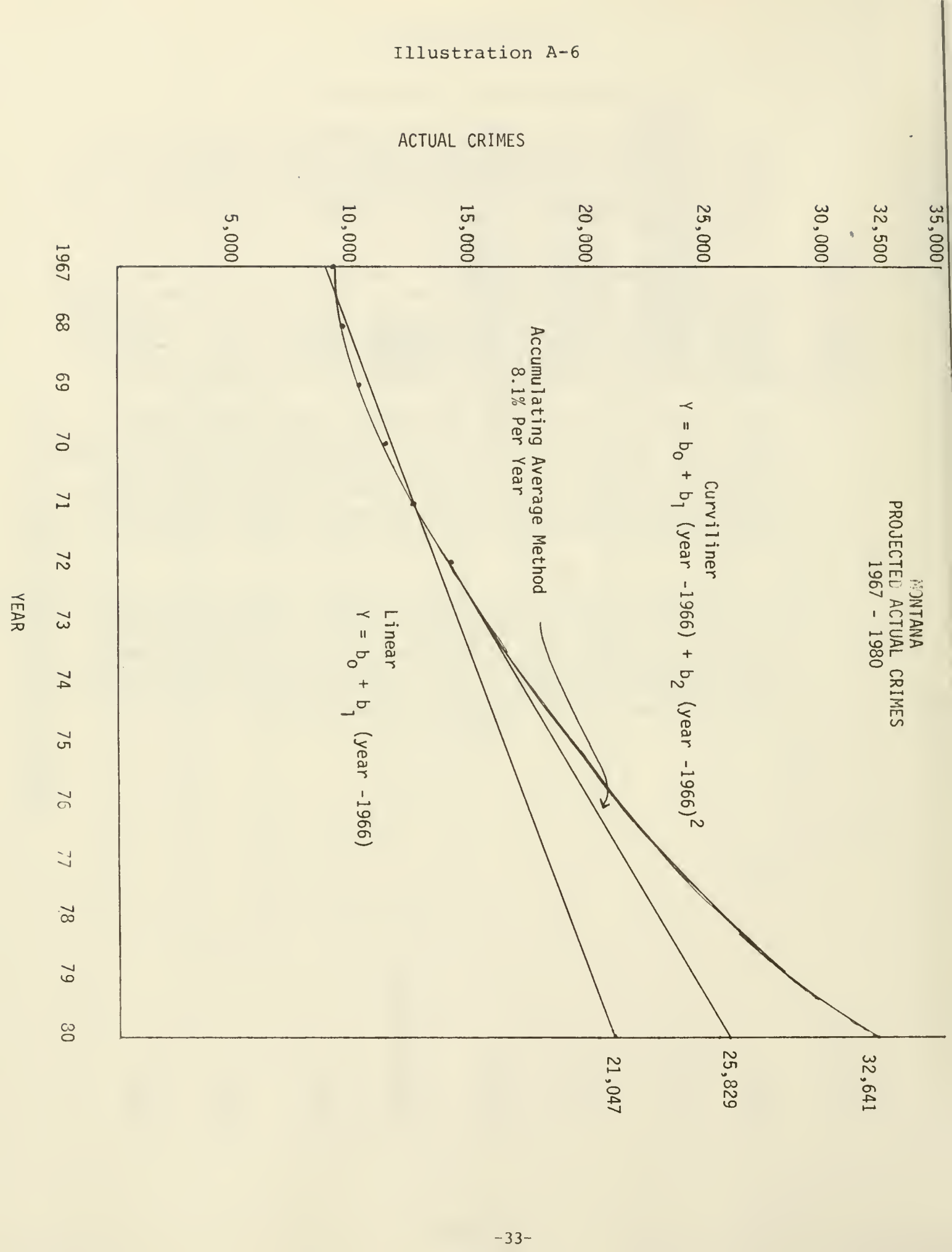
The Department of Intergovernmental Relations projects the population of Montana will reach nearly 730,000 in 1980. This is a 5.2 percent increase from 1970. However, one finds little correlation between population growth and crime as the rate of crime is increasing much faster than population.

Three methods were used in developing the following crime projection. The first method uses the average percent increase over a five-year base period (1968-1972) and accumulation of this average percent increase to 1980. The second method is linear least squares regression. Curvilinear least squares regression is the third.

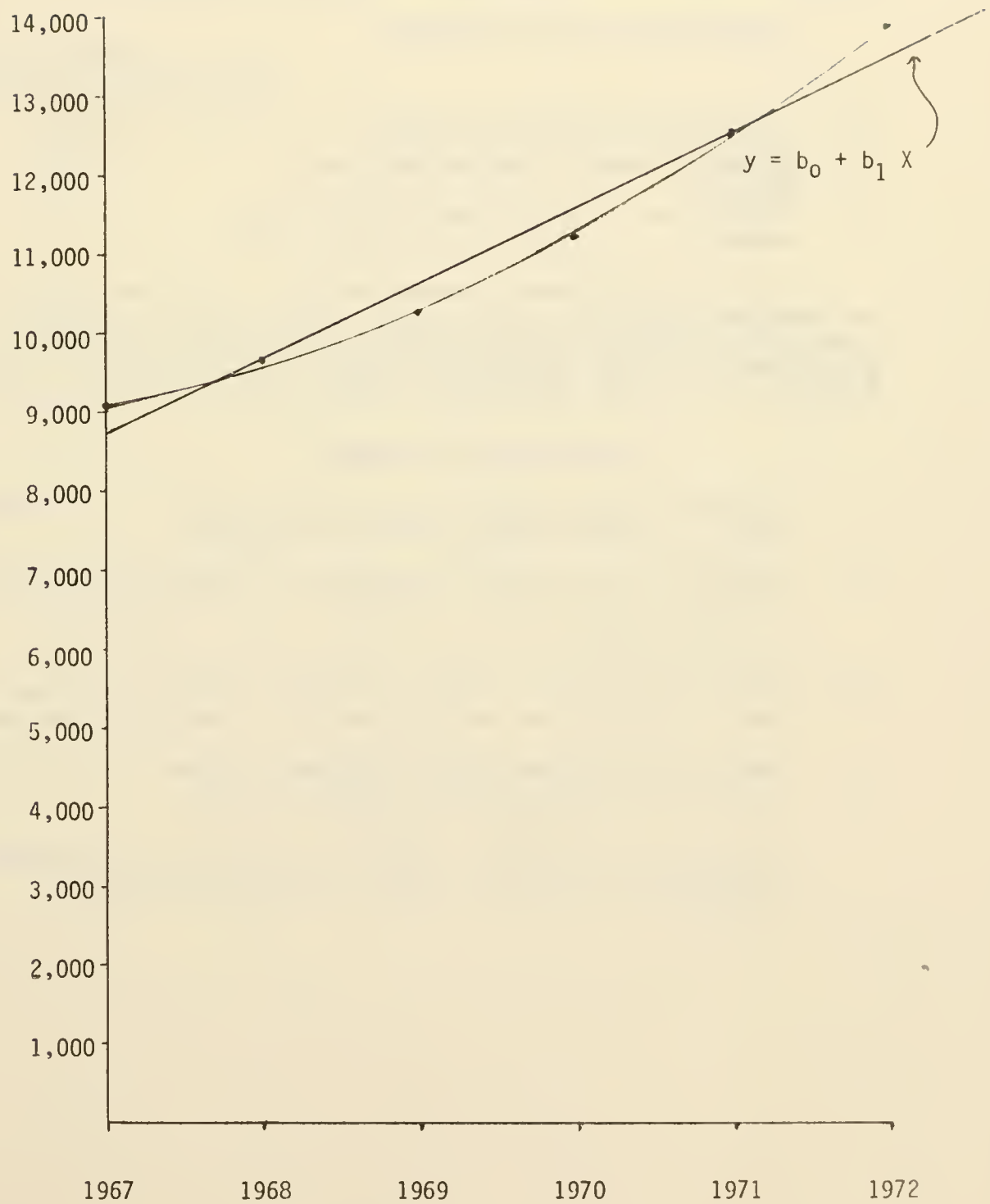
By the first method, the crime rate increase was determined to be an average of 8.1 percent per year for the past five years (1968-1972), and it appears likely that this trend will continue. Using this increment of 8.1 percent and accumulating it to the year 1980, the crime rate can be expected to reach about 3,523 crimes per 100,000 persons. This projection method indicates a 115 percent increase over 1970.

The second method of linear squares regression is done by plotting a graph of number of actual crimes for a period of years as shown in illustration A-6. In this case the base period 1967 to 1972 was used. A regression increment figure was projected to 1980. Illustration A-7 is a graphic least squares regression. Note how the plotted points of actual crimes lie in a gradual upward curve.

Illustration A-6



MONTANA
ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL CRIMES
1967 - 1972



Expanding on each method, the linear method indicates 21,047 crimes in 1980 and the curvilinear method shows 32,641 crimes in 1980. Comparing results of the latter two methods with the projected population of 734,948 for 1980, the linear least squares regression indicates a crime rate of 2,864, crimes per 100,000 persons. The curvilinear least squares regression projects a crime rate of 4,441 in 1980. Thus, we have a broad spectrum of projected crime rates from using the three methods.

The results are as follows:

		1980 Crime Rate Per 100,000
1.	Accumulating Average Method	3,523
2.	Linear - Least Squares Regression Method	2,864
3.	Curvilinear Least Squares Regression Method	4,441

In clarifying these three methods, it is important to remember results are not point estimations but rather trend estimations. Thus, Montana can expect to have a crime rate in 1980 somewhere between 2,864 and 4,441 and probably very near the 3,500 crimes per 100,000 figure.

Crime Analysis Summary

1. Montana's crime rate per 100,000 persons in 1972 was 1,927, a rank of 36th among the states.

2. Montana's crime rate increased 8.9 percent from 1971 to 1972 for the seventh highest crime increase of all the states.

3. Over the last five years, Montana's crime rate has been increasing at an average of 8.1 percent per year.

4. Over the last five years, Montana's crime rate has increased 37 percent from 1968 to 1972.

5. Over the last decade, Montana's population increased 2.9 percent while the crime rate increased 100.9 percent.

SECTION B. LAW ENFORCEMENT

EXISTING LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Montana has many state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies and supportive resources having varied authority, responsibility and capability in dealing with criminal activity.

In sheer numbers, 154 state and local agencies employ 1739 full-time law enforcement personnel (sworn and civilian). Of this number, 1404 are sworn officers.

Expressed as a ratio of law enforcement personnel per 1,000 population, there are 2.5 per 1,000 citizens including 1.9 sworn officers per 1,000.

Table B-1
Ratio of Law Enforcement
Per 1,000 Population
1973

		Ratio Per 1,000 Population
Montana 1973 Population Estimate	719,000	
Sworn Personnel	1,404	1.95
Non-Sworn Personnel	335	.45
Total Law Enforcement Personnel	1,739	2.42

*Totals include sheriff, police, highway patrol, tribal police, fish and game, livestock and campus security.

Table B-2
Law Enforcement Employee Turnover
Sworn Officers
1973

Department	% Sample Used	Retired	Resigned	Dis-charged	Turnover Rate
Police(552)	95%(522)	15	64	15	18.0
Sheriff(432)	88%(382)	7	31	10	12.6
Tribal(81)	28%(23)	0	6	1	30.4
TOTAL(1,065)	87%(927)	22	101	26	16.1

The area patrolled by this force is 147,138 square miles, which means there is one sworn officer per 105 square miles.

The enforcement function is spread exceedingly thin and as a consequence, both formal and informal mutual aid relationships have emerged. The maps on the following pages illustrate the deployment of law enforcement personnel in Montana.

In order to better depict the states existing capability to deal with crime and criminals each of the state and local law enforcement systems and their available supportive resources, are examined and discussed in detail.

Illustration B-1
Ratio of Sworn Officers Per 1,000 Population, 1972

Illustration B-2
Law Enforcement Personnel, 1972

Department of Justice

By far the largest state agency dedicated to a law enforcement role is the recently organized Department of Justice which has 440 full-time and 27 part-time employees. The department provides direct and supportive services statewide to the law enforcement effort.

The Department of Justice, formerly the Department of Law Enforcement and Public Safety, was created by the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971. Through amendments to the Act, in 1973, it received its present name and function.

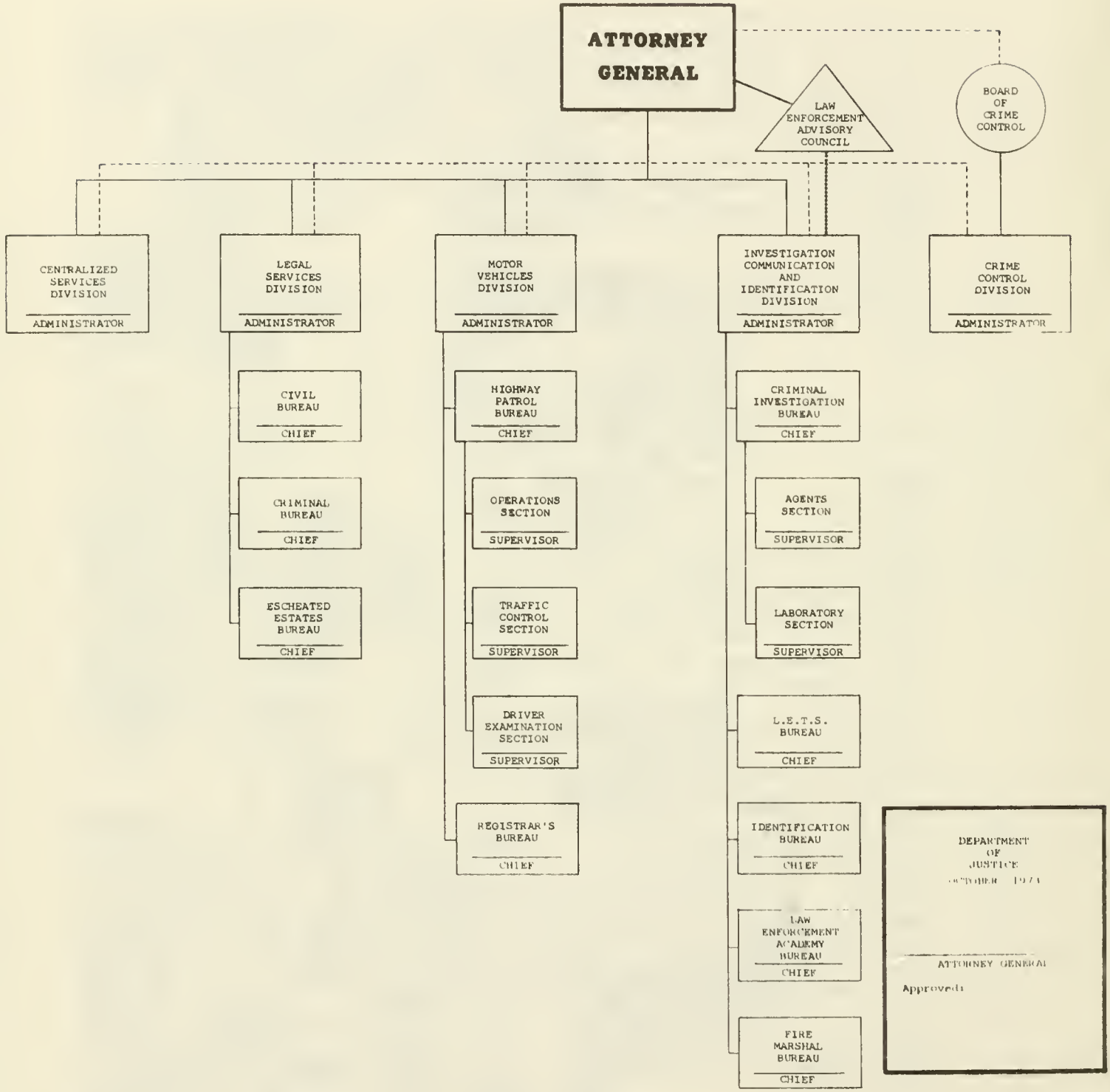
The department, under the direction of the Attorney General, operates and administers law enforcement functions and supportive resources as shown in illustration B-3.

Table B-3
Department of Justice
Budget Information FY 1972-1973*

	F.Y. 1973	F.Y. 1972		Increase Decrease
Department of Justice				
Legal Services Division				
Legal Services Program	230,614	206,414		24,200
Escheated Estates	14,518	15,529		(1,011)
Highway Patrol Bureau				
Patrol Operations	336,913	312,491		24,422
Driver Licensing	752,791	701,852		50,939
Field Services	2,338,061	2,180,227		157,784
Commercial Vehicle Regulation	215,487	189,507		25,980
Registrar of Motor Vehicles	561,927	557,371		4,556
Investigation, Communication and Identification Division				
Administration	7,237	1)		--
Criminal Investigation	89,796	93,891		(4,095)
Law Enforcement Teletypewriter (LETS)	263,536	210,247	4)	53,289
Law Enforcement Academy	183,679	130,000	5)	53,679
Fire Marshal	95,173	91,846		3,327
Identification Bureau	4,381	2)		--
Law Enforcement Advisory Council	868	1)		--
Central Services Division	32,268	1)		--
Crime Control Division				
Crime Control Commission	532,270	420,482	3)	111,788
Action Grants	1,982,351	1,573,909		408,442
TOTAL PROGRAMS	$7,641,870	$6,683,816		

*1972 State Annual Report

Illustration B-3
Organization of Department of Justice



HIGHWAY PATROL BUREAU

The Highway Patrol is under the administrative control of the Department of Justice and is supervised by a bureau chief appointed by the Attorney General.

The Highway Patrol employs 220 uniformed officers and 74 full-time civilian employees. General headquarters are in Helena.

Six field divisions are located in Missoula, Great Falls, Lewistown, Glendive, Butte and Billings as shown in illustration B-4. Each division is composed of two or more districts, depending upon manpower.

Illustration B-4
Highway Patrol Divisions

District offices are maintained only in areas where supplemental storage area is needed because distance renders central storage impractical.

A seventh division, the driver licensing and examination division, is also headquartered in the state's capital city.

Currently, there are 220 marked patrol vehicles, 10 unmarked patrol vehicles and one panel wagon. The patrol also uses 80 radar sets of various makes and models.

The Highway Patrol has jurisdiction over 42,000 miles of state and public roads. This is an average patrol distance of 190 miles per patrolman.

Although the patrol is principally traffic oriented, it has arrest authority for major crimes. Patrolmen are ex-officio fire wardens, game wardens and stock inspectors.

Because of the patrol's mobility and statewide jurisdiction, it assists county and city law enforcement agencies in establishing roadblocks for the apprehension of fugitives and for the transportation of prisoners arrested in these roadblocks.

Other cooperative and direct services provided by the patrol include:

1. Assistance to local hospitals by making blood and/or serum emergency runs between hospitals.

2. Participation in all major civil defense exercises because of the patrol's expertise in traffic management.

3. Presentation of safety and education programs throughout the state. These programs consist of defensive driving courses, bicycle and pedestrian programs in the school system and public appearances before numerous civic organizations in Montana.

4. Representation on various standing committees in state government, such as the Data Processing Task Force, the Peace Officers Standards and Training Council, the Board of Crime Control, the Alcohol and Drug Dependence Advisory Council and numerous traffic safety councils and committees. Maintenance

of a selective and concentrated enforcement unit, designated as the Accident Prevention Unit. The unit operates primarily in high accident areas.

5. Assistance to local law enforcement agencies in crowd control with personnel and equipment.

Uniformed officers of the Driver Licensing and Examination Division conduct all examinations for driver licenses in the state. Photo license records are utilized by investigative agencies to identify fugitives and to locate missing persons.

Table B-4
Licensing
Activity Summary

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Licenses Renewed	176,742	161,621	175,581
New Licenses Issued	42,408	38,653	43,519
Licenses Suspended	---	---	---
Driver Improvement	1,155	1,352	1,184
Licenses Revoked	1,777	1,972	3,480
Safety Responsibility	3,665	1,500	35
Implied Consent	---	---	377
COST	648,405	701,852	752,797

****

Table B-5
Patrol
Activity Summary
In Percentage Time

	% Time
Patrol Activities	35-40%
Accident Investigation	10-15%
Report Writing	25-30%
Special Assignments	5-10%

****

The Highway Patrol recruit training school is conducted at the Law Enforcement Academy Bureau in Bozeman and provides 600 hours of instruction in a ten-week period. Traffic law enforcement and accident investigation are the primary training subjects.

In-service training for patrol personnel and local law enforcement officers is provided in accident investigation, laws of arrest, rules of evidence, motor vehicle code statutes, gas chromatograph operation and justice-of-the-peace indoctrination and orientation.

Twenty-four hour communication service is maintained at the patrol general headquarters, with 16-hour capability in the division headquarters. Local sheriffs and/or police departments maintain communications for the patrol divisions in the remaining shift.

The patrol records division maintains files for the Federal Bureau of Investigation on outstanding fugitives and provides record information to the F.A.A., D.O.T., Armed Forces and Federal Courts.

In cooperation with the Department of Livestock, a new livestock inspection report is being instituted to enable patrol officers to make more complete inspections of transported livestock. This effort is directed at curtailing illegal transport and theft of Montana livestock.

INVESTIGATION, COMMUNICATION AND IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The administrator of the Division of Investigation, Communication and Identification, appointed by the Attorney General, has supervisory authority over the following bureaus:

(1) Criminal Investigation and Crime Laboratory
(2) Law Enforcement Teletype System and Identification
(3) Identification Bureau
(4) Fire Marshal
(5) Law Enforcement Academy

The overall function and activities of the division are to provide efficient and timely communications through automation; to update and keep current fingerprint classifications and filings; to expand and improve the law enforcement training facilities and programs at the state law enforcement academy; to improve the quality and quantity of crime laboratory services and to provide increased criminal investigation assistance to local agencies requesting investigative aid.

The bureaus provide the following law enforcement functions and services:

(1) Criminal Investigation and Crime Laboratory.

This bureau of the Investigation, Communication and Identification Division is staffed with two (2) investigative agents, one assigned to the Eastern District located in Billings, Montana, and the other is located in Helena to serve the Western District.

These two agents have travelled over 100,000 miles during the past year lending their investigative expertise, upon request, to local law enforcement agencies. Their activities and investigations have carried them into all of Montana's fifty-six (56) counties and have included investigations into murder, assault, kidnapping, burglary and narcotics.

The Crime Laboratory, now in its third year of operation, employs two (2) full-time and one part-time chemist. The laboratory's forensic services are currently limited to analysis of suspected narcotics and dangerous drugs for state and local law enforcement agencies and to providing expert testimony in the courts of Montana regarding these analyses.

The laboratory is presently located on the ground floor of a privately-owned building in Missoula. An electronic burglar alarm system has been installed and close inspections and inventory counts are maintained for security.

In addition to typical chemistry glassware and apparatus, the laboratory is equipped with the latest instrumentation in the field of gas chromatography and infra-red spectrophotometry.

A two year comparison of drug analysis workload reveals that there has been a doubling of samples tested over the previous year. A total of 2,052 in FY 1973 compared to 986 in FY 1972.

(2) Law Enforcement Teletype System (LETS) and Identification Bureau.

The Law Enforcement Teletype System is staffed by a chief, officer manager, six (6) full-time and four (4) part-time employees. The LETS chief also supervises three (3) full-time employees in the Identification section of the bureau.

The facility housing the Law Enforcement Teletype System and Identification Bureau is a modern, privately owned building in Helena which is leased by the state and shared with the Investigation, Communications and Identification Division and the Central Services Division of the Department of Justice.

Originally, the LETS network was a 400 DATA PAK system however, this system was phased out the past year and replaced with a more efficient automated system as shown in illustration B-5.

The original network consisted of 39 terminals connected by 6,196 miles of voice grade teletype lines; a relay type switcher located in Helena and Miles City and connected by two voice grade system circuits; a tie line to the Idaho teletype network; and an interface to National L.E.T.S. and the National Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D.C.

The present automated network consists of a computerized, general purpose, communications switcher; 47 terminals connected by 2,985 miles of data grade teletype lines; an interface to NCIC and, National LETS; and, terminals in Idaho, Wyoming and North Dakota that interfaces with their state networks. The present state system is illustrated in the map, illustration B-6.

LETS PRESENT CONFIGURATION

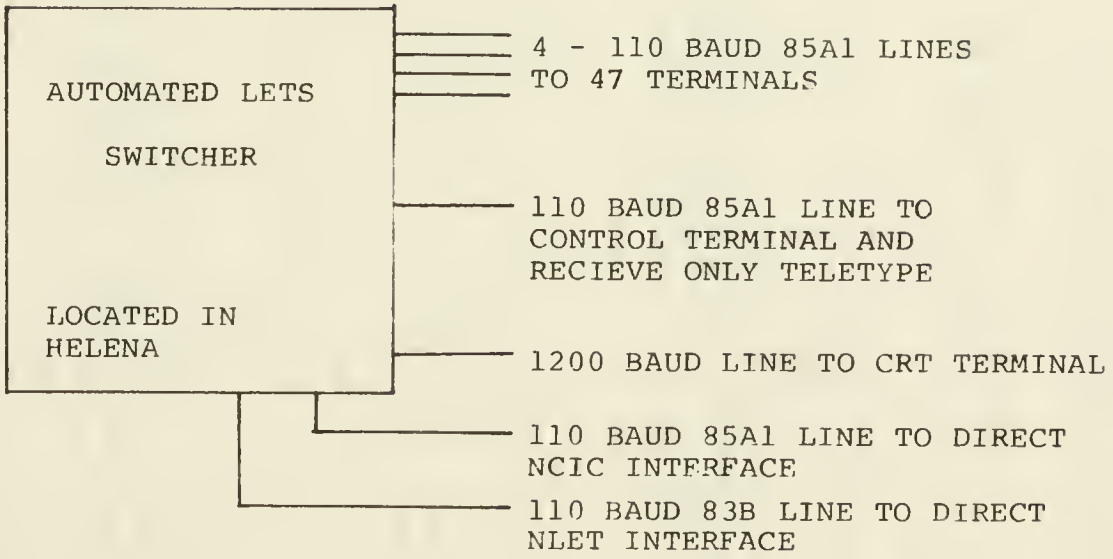
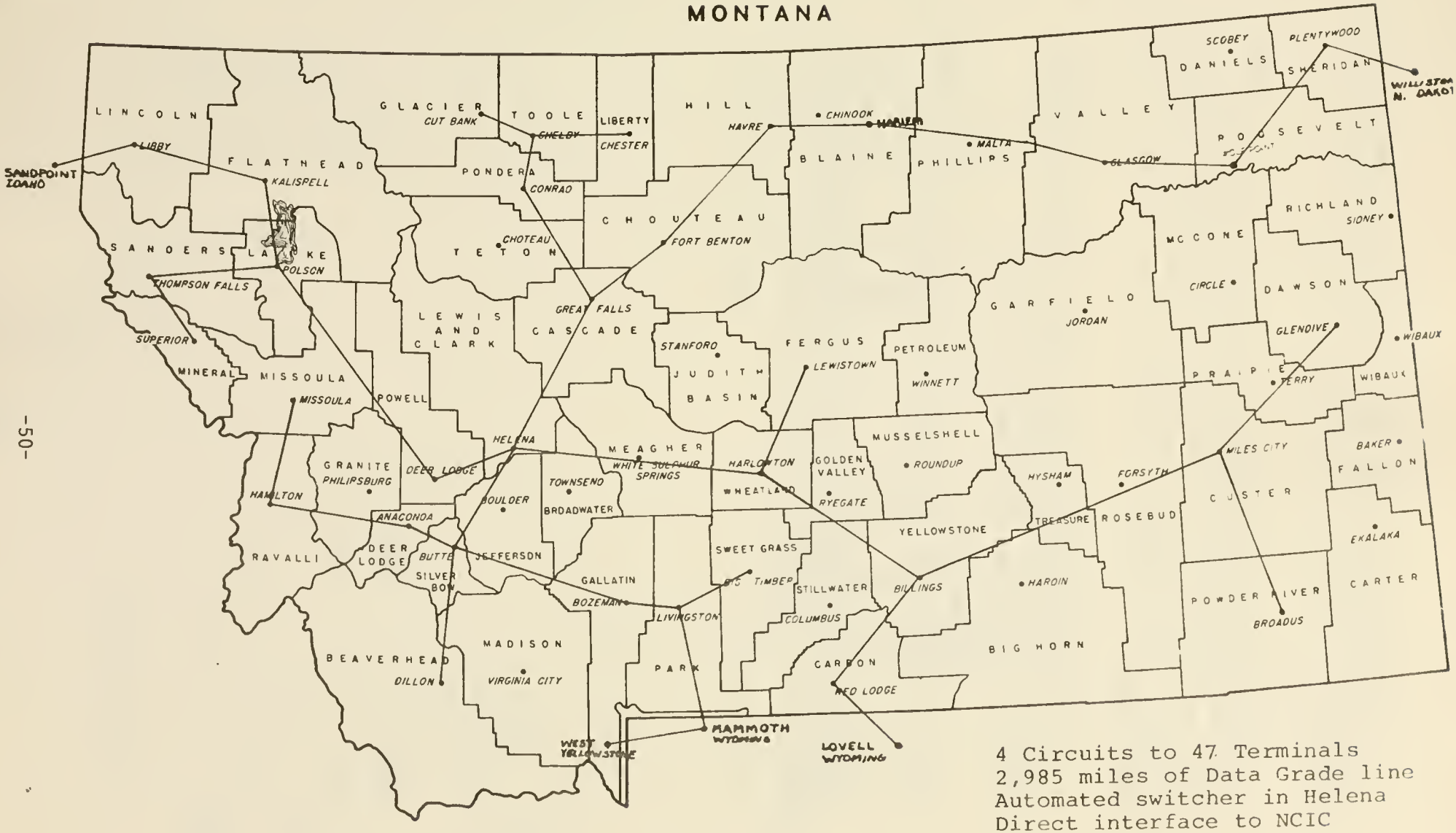


Illustration B-5



21 Model 33 ASR terminals
25 Model 35 ASR terminals

4 Circuits to 47 Terminals
2,985 miles of Data Grade line
Automated switcher in Helena
Direct interface to NCIC
Direct interface to NLET
Terminal interface to Wyoming,
Idaho, and North Dakota

Of the present 47 teletype terminals, 22 are model 33 ASR terminals and 25 are the heavier duty model 35 ASR terminals. A total of 18 terminals have been upgraded to the model 35 ASR terminal specifications.

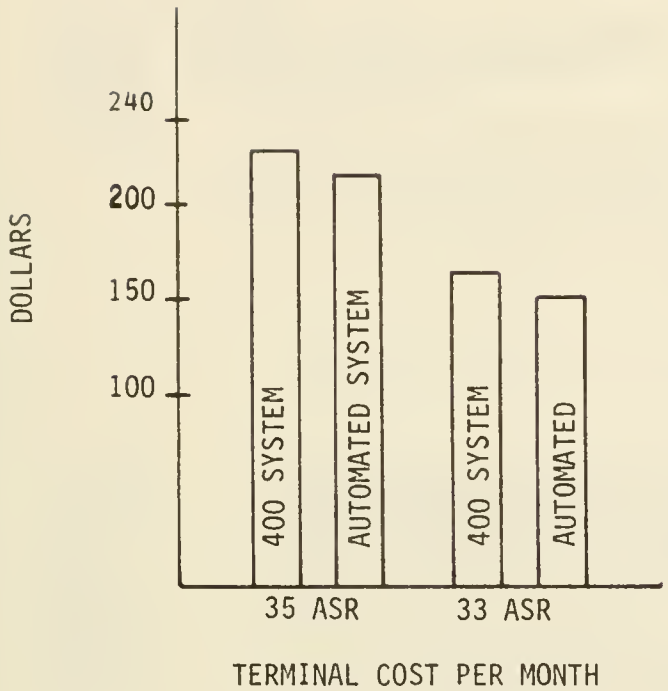
The model 33 ASR teletype leases for $148 per month and the model 35 ASR leases for $215 per month. The teletype lines are a combination of the telephone company lines at a cost of $1.75 per mile and Government Services Administration (G.S.A.) TELEPAK at a cost of 27 cents per mile. The following illustration B-7 provides budget comparisons.

In order to clearly depict the benefits of changing from the 400 DATAPAK system to a more automated system, a system comparison regarding average message transactions is presented in illustration B-8.

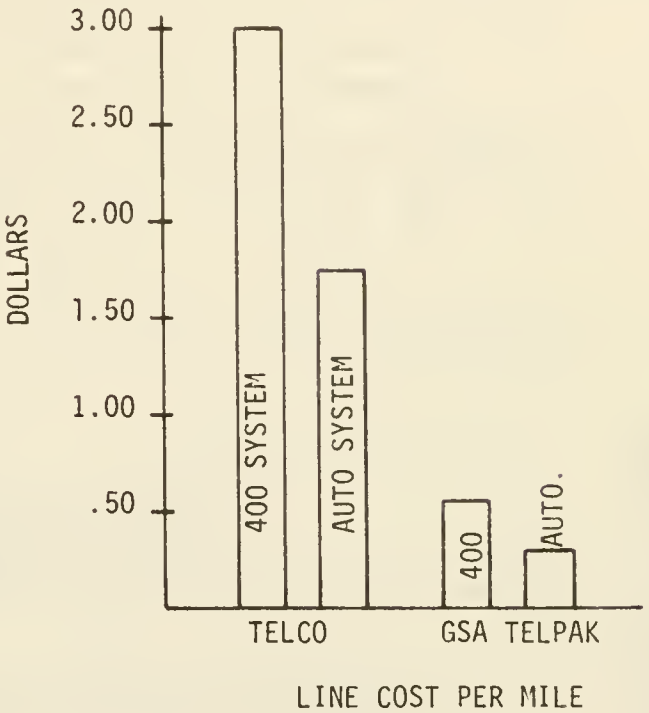
A statewide retraining program for teletype operators was held before the new automated system became operational. Sixty operators were trained to use the new system.

A new call-in dictation system has been implemented to provide Department of Justice personnel and other state law enforcement agencies a day and night dictating service with transcribing performed by L.E.T.S.

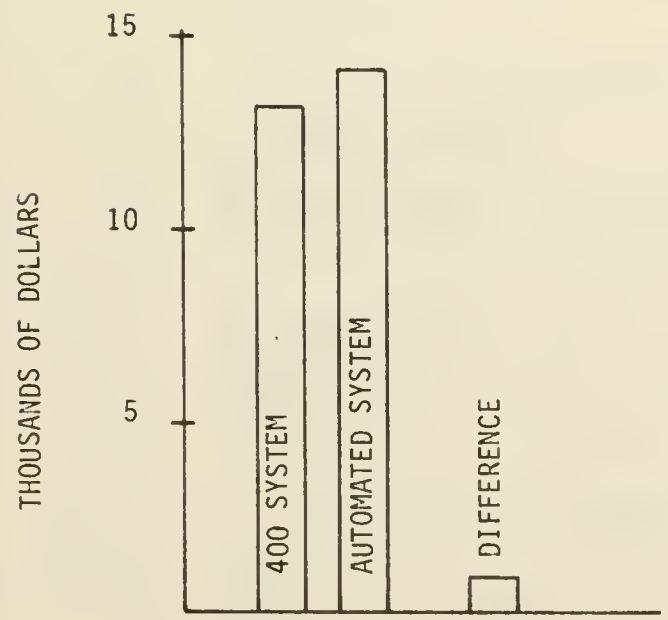
Illustration B-7
Cost Comparison of LETS Automated/400 Systems



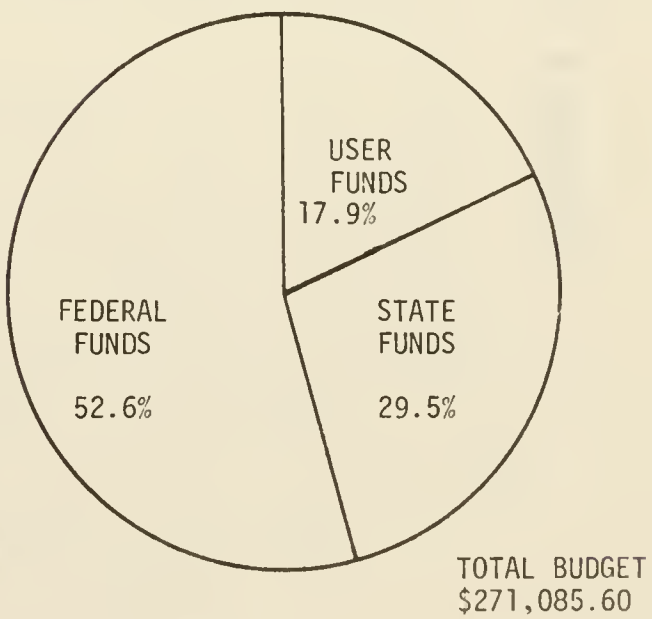
TERMINAL COST PER MONTH



LINE COST PER MILE

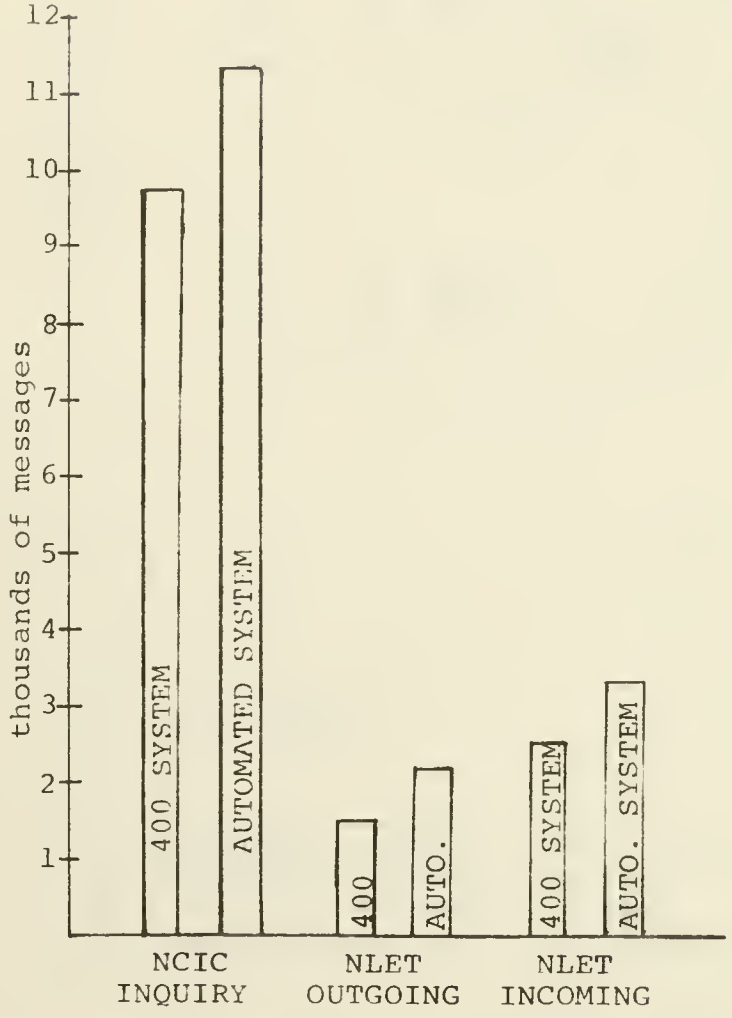


SYSTEM COST PER MONTH

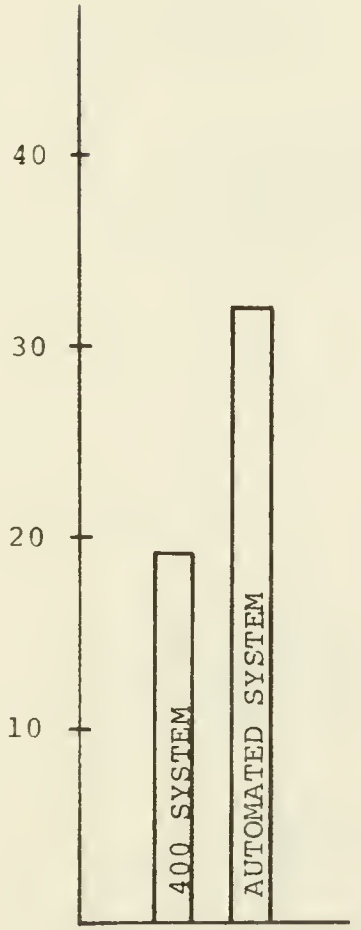


OPERATING BUDGET

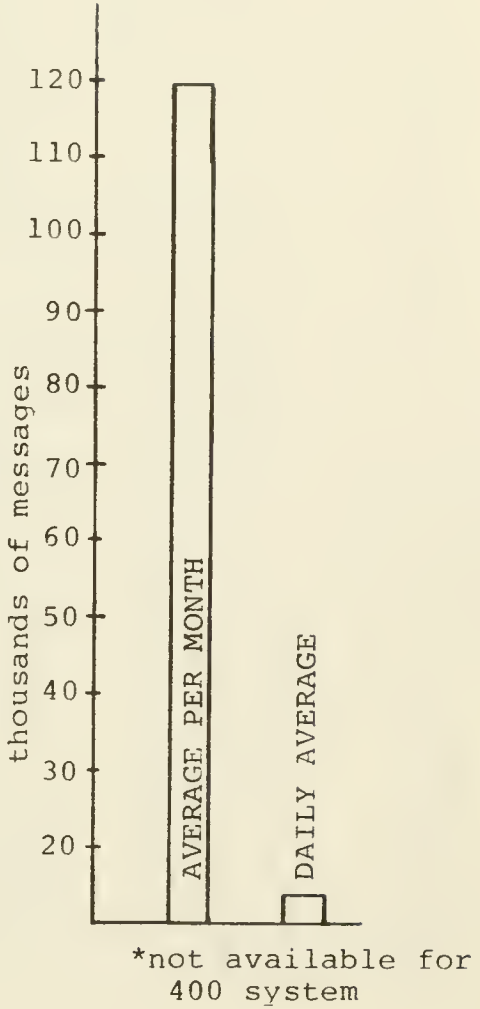
SYSTEM TRANSACTIONS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF NCIC AND NLET MESSAGES PER MONTH



AVERAGE NUMBFR OF NCIC HITS PER MONTH



NUMBER OF MESSAGES ON THE AUTOMATED SYSTEM

Illustration B-8

(3) Identification Bureau.

During the past year the Criminal Identification Bureau was moved from Deer Lodge to Helena. The Bureau is now under the direction and supervision of the Law Enforcement Teletype Systems bureau chief. Employees of LETS have been instructed in the operation of the Identification Bureau's record check service to provide this service to all law enforcement agencies in the nation on a 24-hour a day, 7 day-a-week basis.

The Identification Bureau is currently staffed by three (3) full-time employees, including a court qualified latent fingerprint expert.

Primary activities of the bureau include:

(1) Procurement and filing of criminal information on all persons convicted of a felony in the state of Montana.

(2) Providing criminal information to all law enforcement agencies in the country.

(3) Purging of outdated and/or inactive records and the updating and automation of files where feasible.

(4) Assistance to law enforcement personnel in Montana in obtaining information regarding convicted felons and other well-known and habitual criminals.

(5) Development of a coordinated statewide records system and a mechanism for future expansion and utilization.

(6) Preparation of active records for future data transcription and automation.

The fingerprint cards provided by this bureau have been checked for compatibility with FBI-NCIC standards and codes. Additional information for eventual data transcription and automation is being collected from these cards.

Services to the law enforcement agencies were expanded by development of an intelligence file that is designed to provide for a quick and accurate cross reference to organized crime activities, stolen property, modus operandi, kidnapping and burglary. This information is gleaned from

teletype messages, police reports, news articles and information sources from other states. Information so obtained is disseminated to all requesting law enforcement agencies.

Table B-6
Summary of Identification Bureau Activities

Total Number of Fingerprints On File		251,099
Fingerprint Cards Received, Searched, Classified and Filed		1,321
Average Per Month	264	
Positive Identification Of F.P. With a Prior Record		182
Average Per Month	45	
Number of Record Searches		5,701
Average Per Month	1,425	
Number of Teletype Responses		920
Average Per Month	184	

(4) Fire Marshal Bureau.

The State Fire Marshal Bureau employs a supervisor, the Chief Fire Marshal and five (5) full-time and twenty-one (21) part-time Fire Marshals. The chief and two (2) fire marshals are stationed in the headquarters office in Helena and Missoula, Bozeman and Glasgow each have one full-time marshal.

Part-time investigators are utilized in the initial investigation of fire scenes. If arson is uncovered or suspected, a regular full-time state fire marshal comes into the case and follows it to its conclusion.

Many duties are assigned to the Fire Marshal Bureau in addition to the investigation of incendiary fires.

Training is provided, both classroom and individual, for law enforcement agencies, as well as for local fire departments, in arson investigation and detection techniques.

Technical assistance is provided to prosecuting attorneys in the preparation of arson cases for court.

An active information gathering and dissemination program also is maintained to aid and assist the Fire Marshal's Bureau and local law enforcement and fire service personnel in the handling of arson cases.

Inspection and prevention services are routinely provided in addition to arson investigation duties.

Table B-7
Fire Marshal's Bureau
Activities Summary and Comparison

	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71
Arson Investigations	183	162	98
Hotel Surveys	61	80	200
Building Plan Review	152	149	137
Inspections	1,435	901	704

There are no statistics currently available on prosecutions attempted and convictions rendered as this data is not routinely reported to the Fire Marshal's office by local government.

(5) Law Enforcement Academy Bureau.

The Montana Law Enforcement Academy was created by the legislature in 1959 to provide Montana law enforcement officers with additional training in the field of law enforcement.

In 1972, the Montana Law Enforcement Academy was renamed the Law Enforcement Academy Bureau and placed under the Investigation, Communications and Identification Division of the Department of Justice pursuant to the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971.

The Academy is directed and supervised by a bureau chief and has an assistant chief and a police instructor. Three full-time secretaries and bookkeepers and a part-time clerk complete the administration staff.

There are 110 part-time instructors from federal, state and local agencies, educational institutions and the professional sector. A representative list of these resources is as follows:

Law Enforcement Academy Bureau
Part-Time Instructors

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Sheriff's Departments
Police Departments
Canadian Police Agencies
Bureau of Indian Affairs
National Auto Theft Bureau
State Supreme Court Justices
District Judges
Justices of the Peace
County Attorneys
Business Professionals
Press and Media Professionals
Psychiatrists
Pathologists
Montana State University
University of Montana
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Treasury Department
Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
Law Enforcement Teletype System
Social Welfare Agencies
Ex-Offenders
State Highway Department
State Board of Health
Fish and Game Department
Montana State Prison
Board of Livestock
State Crime Laboratory
Montana Highway Patrol
State Fire Marshal
Board of Pardons
Campus Security Departments
Board of Crime Control
Internal Revenue Service

The facilities of the Academy are located on the campus of Montana State University in Bozeman. The dormitory in Colter Hall presently accommodates fifty (50) students with staff office space and a student lounge adjacent to the dormitory rooms. The dining area, classrooms and physical education facilities are near the dormitory. The Academy's modern firing range has concrete firing lanes and positions, flood lights adjustable to various degrees of lighting, a classroom, a heated range house and an adequate parking area. The range is located east of Bozeman.

The Academy is the only centralized training center for law enforcement and other criminal justice personnel in Montana. It is also the major training facility for most individual law enforcement departments in the state.

During the past year twenty-seven (27) schools were conducted over a period of fifty-two (52) school weeks with 704 students attending.

Table B-8
M.L.E.A. Student Attendance Summary

Fiscal Year	Total Students
1970-1971	408
1971-1972	694
1972-1973	704

With the enactment of mandatory training requirements, this past year, a substantial increase in training workload can be anticipated.

In a continuing effort to provide high quality training to law enforcement and other criminal justice personnel, a variety of training opportunities are provided. The following table of FY 72-73 schools gives evidence of such variety.

Table B-9
FY '72-'73 M.L.E.A.
Schools and Attendance

School	Number Attending
Justice of the Peace and Police Judges (3 sessions)	100
Basic (4 sessions)	131
Accident Investigation and Traffic Law Enforcement	61
Vehicle Arson	22
Death Investigation	17
Advanced	53
Police Management	16
Bomb Scene Investigation	17
Burglary	35
Probation and Parole	29
Legal Training	33
Volunteers in Corrections	85
Narcotics	32
Photography	16
Fingerprint Classification	8
Prosecutors Seminar	32
Highway Patrol Recruit	34
Firearms Instructors	18
Forest Service Law Enforcement	35
TOTAL	704

Another service provided to criminal justice personnel and to state and local government and citizen groups is a criminal justice film library and a news bulletin.

The Academy has consistently added to and upgraded its film library. This past year, five (5) new community awareness films were added on the subjects of drug abuse and child molesting. A total of fourteen (14) films for community use are now available. In the past year, 15,292 members of the general public, civic groups and grade school, high school and college students throughout the state viewed these films.

Five (5) new law enforcement training films were purchased and are used both in the Academy training program and for in-service training within law enforcement departments. A total of 578 trainees viewed these films during departmental in-service training this past year.

The Law Enforcement Academy Bureau "Bulletin" is received by 1800 persons consisting of Academy graduates, sheriffs, chiefs of police, coroners, probation and parole officers, justices of the peace and other interested parties.

The "Bulletin" includes material relating to Supreme Court decisions, new and innovative law enforcement techniques, facts and figures regarding police weaponry, information about the services of the academy and the academy graduate and personnel items such as promotions, honors, retirements and academy graduate special achievements.

The Academy is financed principally from federal-action subgrants. Funding is used for tuition, per diem, room and board of the attending students and for the operating and personnel costs of the academy staff.

Table B-10
Program Cost Summary
FY '72-'73

Expenditures:		
Personal Services	$45,697.92	
Operating Expenses	137,109.49	
Equipment	871.50	
Total Expenditures		$183,678.91
Federal Funds		$183,678.91

As a special project, the academy is currently collecting data regarding students to detect trends in law enforcement personnel background as well as areas of need, in training, general education, procedures and equipment.

Table B-11
Comparative
Montana Peace Officer Data

	FY 1972	FY 1973
Total Students:	462	397
Average Age:	34 yrs 3 mo's	32 yrs 2 mo's
Average Length of Service	5 yrs 6 mo's	4 yrs 8 mo's
Average Years Formal Education	12 yrs 4 mo's	12 yrs 7 mo's
Average Hours Police Training	288	333
Most Common Academic Major	Police Science	Police Science
Percentage with College Degree	2.5	9.3
Percentage Agencies Providing Uniforms	65	69.4
Percentage Agencies Providing Vehicles	96.8	84.6

A clear example of the trend information available from the foregoing data is the fact that the average age has decreased by two (2) years indicating younger men are entering the law enforcement profession.

The Law Enforcement Academy Bureau continues to be a major contributing agency for the betterment and ultimate professionalization of law enforcement in the state.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S LAW ENFORCEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

In conjunction with the formation of the Investigation, Communications and Identification Division, within the Department of Justice a special advisory council was formed.

This council acts in an advisory capacity to the Attorney General in matters affecting federal, state, county and city law enforcement agencies insofar as the Investigation, Communications and Identification Division is concerned.

Department of Livestock

The Department of Livestock is supervised by the Board of Livestock comprised of six (6) members appointed by the Governor. From this membership the Governor also appoints the board chairman.

The department operates two (2) divisions, the Animal Health Division and the Brands-Enforcement Division.

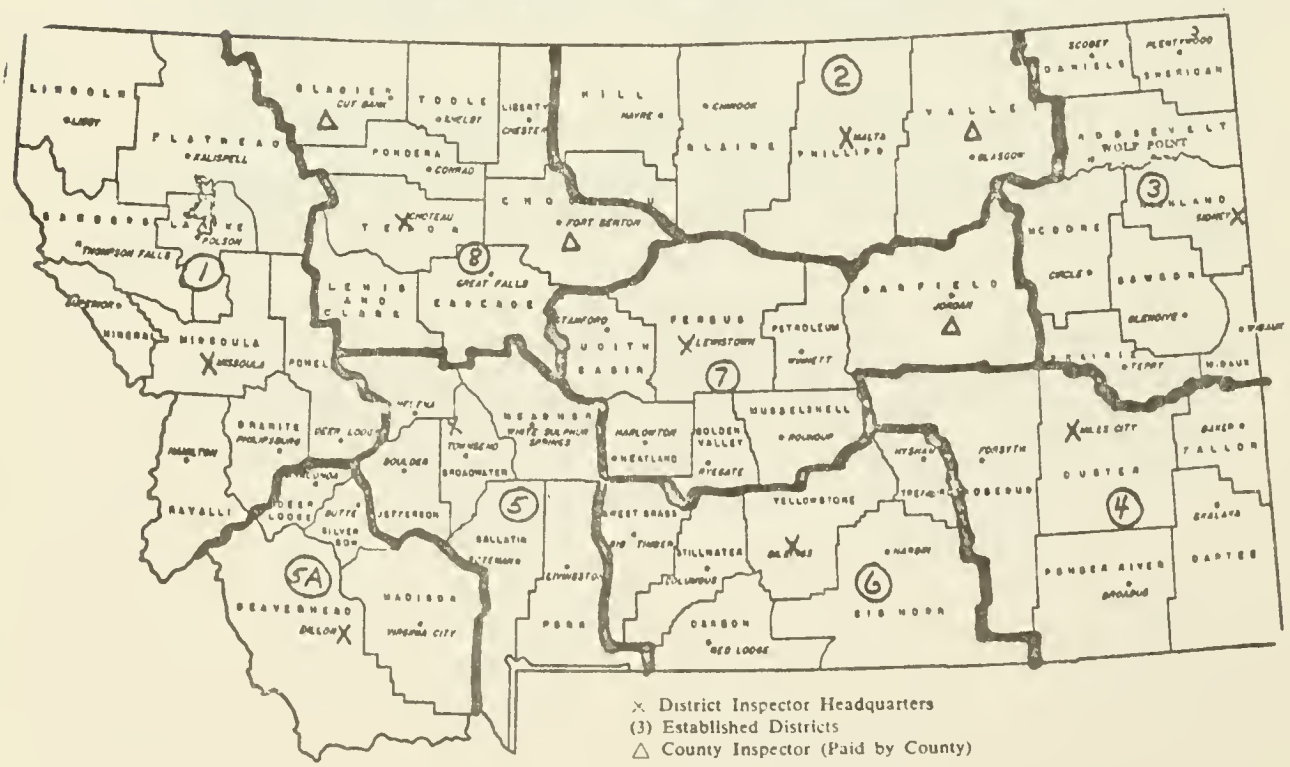
BRANDS - ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The division administrator and a staff of eight are located in the central office in the Livestock Building in Helena. The primary function of the office is the collection and maintenance of records and the coordination and supervision of field activities.

In the field there are ten (10) field stock inspectors and forty-three (43) market inspectors operating in nine (9) Field Districts as illustrated in the map B-9.

Illustration B-9

Montana Livestock Commission Field Districts



The Brands-Enforcement Division records all brands and transfers of livestock throughout the state and in surrounding states.

Inspectors are responsible for the investigation of all lost and/or stolen livestock. Regular inspections are made of proper brands at all sales, of cattle transported over county and state lines, of the sale of estray livestock or mortgaged cattle.

All field stock inspectors receive specialized training in brand inspection and cattle movement inspection plus basic law enforcement training.

Table B-13
Brand Enforcement Division
Activities Summary
And Comparison

	FY 1972	FY 1973
Market Inspections:		
Cattle	1,065,763	1,083,721
Horses	9,889	13,055
Shipping Point Inspections:		
Cattle	1,788,150	1,911,255
Livestock Returned to Owner:		
Cattle	111	833
Horses	28	99
Lost or Stolen:		
Cattle	960	1,134
Horses	34	55
Felony Cases Investigated:	46	62
Misdemeanor Cases Investigated:	25	51

Of the total investigations (felony and misdemeanor) livestock cases conducted in 1973, sixty-two (62) cases resulted in some court action.

Data on convictions is not available on a statewide basis and must be recovered from the records of local jurisdictions.

Inspectors generally coordinate their activities and investigations with county sheriffs, county attorneys and the Highway Patrol Bureau.

In cooperation with the Highway Patrol Bureau, a new livestock inspection report form has been devised by the patrol. The use of this new form will enable the patrol to make a complete inspection of transported livestock. This mutual effort is expected to reduce the increasing number of illegally transported livestock.

Livestock inspectors are equipped with mobile radios, mounted in their own personal vehicles and have access to portable, personal radios when investigations require their use.

Presently, the Division has seventeen (17) mobile radios, three (3) portable radios and various other law enforcement equipment (sirens, flashing lights, etc.) all of which is valued at approximately $30,000.

Table B-14
Livestock Brand-Enforcement Division
Program Cost Summary
FY 1972-1973

	FY 1973	FY 1972
Expenditures By Category:		
Personal Services	$517,088	$542,573
Operating Expenses	179,190	216,544
Equipment	2,389	7,690
Grants and Benefits	-0-	39,097
	$698,667	$805,904
Sources of Funding:		
Livestock Board	$698,667	$764,902
Livestock Sanitary Board	-0-	1,905
Stock Estray	-0-	39,097
	$698,667	$805,904*

(A decrease in expenditures is due to re-recording brands and transfer of functions to centralized services.)*

Board of Crime Control

The Board of Crime Control has authority and responsibility to administer the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The Board also was designated by executive order to be responsible for the development and operation of a Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

Furthermore, on July 1, 1973, the Board was authorized by legislature, to establish a Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Advisory Council to establish and promulgate minimum standards for recruitment, employment and training of law enforcement officers in the state.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The bureau staff is a supervisor, a statistics clerk and two (2) computer programmers.

Facilities for the Bureau of Criminal Statistics are provided within the office complex of the Board of Crime Control in Helena.

The centralized computer of the Department of Administration is utilized for key punching and summarizing criminal statistics collected by bureau personnel.

Data is compiled from a monthly arrest register that is submitted by fifty-six (56) county sheriffs, forty-eight (48) police departments and six (6) tribal police agencies plus the U.S. Immigration Service.

In counties with a small population, the sheriff maintains the jail facilities and all arrests are booked through the county jail. This fact explains the few reporting police agencies.

Dissemination of the data collected is by means of a quarterly statistical report issued by the bureau and distributed to all law enforcement and interested criminal justice agencies in the state. Additionally, individual inquiries from the field are handled on an as needed basis.

A system of criminal statistics collection and tabulation has been developed in a five module form: (1) monthly offenses known to the police; (2) monthly arrest register; (3) courts; (4) corrections; and, (5) probation and parole.

The offenses known module was initiated in January, 1973. The arrest module has been operational for the past three years and is the initial stage of an offender based transaction statistical system in which the offender's data through the entire criminal justice system is recorded.

The third module is the courts system. District court docket data has been accumulated since 1971 and a manual analysis of that data has begun.

The fourth module, corrections, has also been operational as a manual system since 1971.

Probation and parole, the final module, is presently in the planning and development stage.

With the advent of a comprehensive data system concept it is anticipated that the Bureau of Criminal Statistics will be able to complete the five modules and link them into a complete offender-based-transaction system.

Completion of an offender-based-transaction system will permit the bureau to link up with a national offender-based transaction system and computerized criminal histories system currently being planned and developed from the project "SEARCH" model.

The only other agency collecting similar criminal justice information in Montana is the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Report system. Although some duplication occurs at the local level, the State of Montana derives more complete statewide reporting and collects more detailed information than does the FBI. The bureau also is able to relate the offense data among communities of comparable size.

Table B-15
Criminal Statistics Bureau
Budget 1973

Personnel	$17,819.00
Consultant Services	-0-
Travel & Per Diem	881.00
Equipment Expense	147.00
Operating Expense	13,195.00
TOTAL	$32,044.00

PEACE OFFICERS STANDARDS AND TRAINING.

A Peace Officers Standards and Training Task Force was organized in 1969 to assess the qualifications, selection, training and development of law enforcement personnel in the state, and to draft an appropriate legislative bill providing for the upgrading and general development of law enforcement personnel.

A statewide survey was conducted by this Task Force to assess the general level of law enforcement training and to identify personnel characteristics of Montana peace officers.

A minimum standards bill submitted to the legislature in 1971 was amended considerably by the legislature. Its provisions were unacceptable to law enforcement so it subsequently was vetoed by the Governor.

On September 9, 1972, the Governor issued an executive order creating the Peace Officers Standards and Training Advisory Council under the Board of Crime Control. An eleven (11) member council was appointed with representation by a sheriff, a deputy sheriff, a police officer, a chief of police, the director of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, a college educator, a police science college professor, a mayor, a county commissioner, a training officer of the Fish and Game Department and the assistant chief of the Highway Patrol. This action was taken as result of recommendations made by the POST Task Force.

On February 25, 1973, the Governor signed a bill authorizing the Board of Crime Control to set minimum standards. On the same day, other bills were signed by the Governor which required police officers and deputy sheriffs hired after July 1, 1973 to meet the minimum employment standards established by the Board of Crime Control. Illustration B-10 shows the organization and functions of the P.O.S.T. Council.

The objective of the POST program is to create and maintain a career development program for peace officers by establishing minimum standards for employment, training, education, procedures and equipment.

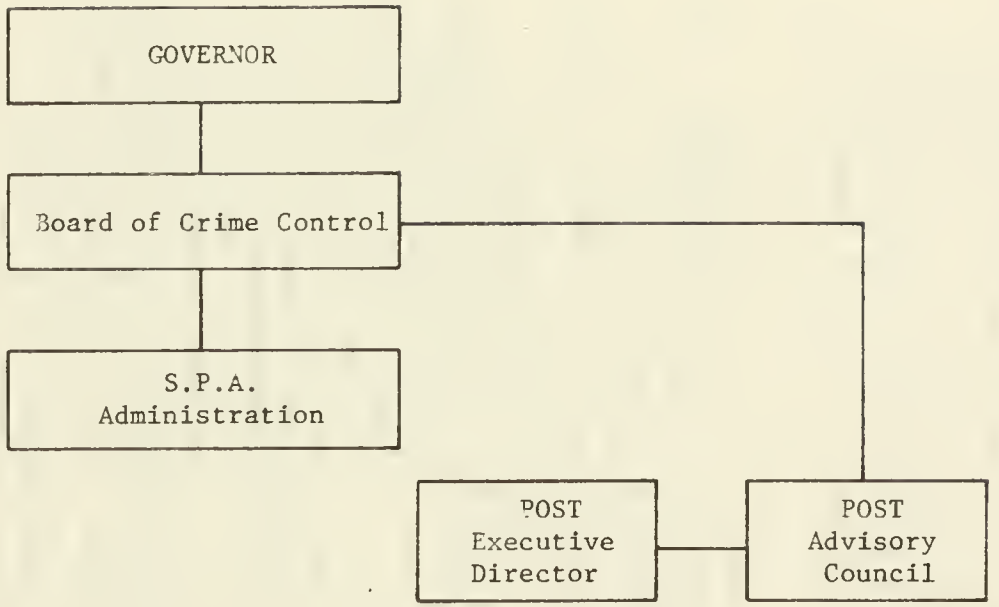


Illustration B-10
POST Organization

ACADEMY PROGRAMS	PERSONNEL STANDARDS	SCHOOL CERTIFICATION	SERVICES
MLEA Curriculum Design Basic Training Intermediate Training Advanced Training Supervisory Training Command Training Administrative Training Instructor Training	Employment, Recruiting & Career Counseling Certification, Training & Employment Records for 1600 peace officers. Standards Compliance	Certification of courses, schools and instructors.	Surveys Policy & Guideline Development

Rules and regulations were promulgated by the Board establishing minimum selection standards for all peace officers in the state. Certification standards based on training, education, and experience were adopted for the basic, intermediate and advanced certificates. Also adopted were requirements for instructors and training school certificates. An example of the standards set by the POST Board are shown in Table B-16.

Table B-16
The Basic Course

The amount of training for which certification will be granted in the Basic Course shall be a total of 200 hours of instruction.

Requirement

1. Successful completion of 200 hours of instruction in the following minimum prescribed subject areas at a certified training school:

Curriculum		Hours
I.	Introduction to Law Enforcement	2
II.	Criminal Law	16
III.	Criminal Evidence	16
IV.	Criminal Investigation	46
V.	Patrol Procedures	52
VI.	Traffic	5
VII.	Juvenile Procedures	1
IX.	Firearms	40
X.	First Aid	12
XI.	Written Examinations	2
	TOTAL	200

The Law Enforcement Code of Ethics was adopted by the Board and signed affirmation of the code is a requirement for certification. A 200-hour basic training curriculum was developed and adopted as a requirement for all newly appointed peace officers. Training curriculums for the intermediate and advanced courses were also developed and adopted.

The POST Advisory Council developed forms to be used in the selection of peace officers and instituted a cooperative arrangement with the Montana Employment Service for administering written tests to all law enforcement applicants.

A training survey pointed out the need for trained police instructors. As a result, the POST Advisory Council funded an instructor's course at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, taught by Northwestern University Traffic Institute instructors. Twenty-two (22) peace officers graduated from the two-week course.

During the year, the POST Advisory Council received requests from sheriffs and chiefs of police to study the mushrooming problem of private security police. Montana has no statutes regulating this industry. The study was made and the executive director submitted a report with recommendations to assist the Attorney General in drafting appropriate legislation regulating the private security industry and its personnel.

Similar requests were received concerning the regulation of private and public polygraph operators following reports that untrained and unqualified private polygraph operators were abusing the public. Montana does not provide for the regulation of this function in either the private or public areas. A bill has been submitted to the legislature which would regulate operators.

Another problem which the Council addressed was that of police agencies of some third and fourth class cities who are not included in the Montana Metropolitan Police Act. Legislation providing for a civil service type system with retirement benefits for all police officers has been drafted. The Council believes that all sworn peace officers should be part of a civil service system that insures the officers job security against unfair hiring and dismissal practices.

Department of Fish and Game

The Department of Fish and Game is supervised by a commission of five (5) members all of whom are appointed by the Governor. Although the members elect their own chairman, the Governor appoints the director of the department.

The Law Enforcement Division, headed by an administrator, maintains seven (7) district offices and general headquarters in Helena. The organization of the division is shown in illustration B-11.

Each enforcement unit in the seven districts is directed by a Warden Captain who supervises sergeants and wardens in his command.

Currently there are a total of 76 uniformed warden officers all of whom are equipped with sedans, pick-up trucks or suburbans. All vehicles are equipped with mobile radios.

In addition to land vehicles, the Department operates four (4) fixed-wing aircraft and one helicopter.

State Fish and Game wardens are designated as peace officers by statute. Specific authority, other than enforcement of fish and game laws, includes authority to enforce snowmobile laws, litter laws and vandalism of private property.

Many game wardens have been appointed as deputy sheriffs in the county they are stationed in and assist the sheriff in performing law enforcement functions within the county.

This past year, game wardens have assisted local law enforcement agencies in 530 cases.

Table B-17
Fish and Game Enforcement Division

	FY 1972	FY 1973
Creel Checks	25,536	43,974
Game Bag Checks	31,209	29,318
Notice-to-Appear and Complaint Forms Issued	2,471	3,357
Courtesy Citations Issued	636	992
TOTAL LICENSES SOLD	1,000,843	1,138,280

Illustration B-11
Fish & Game Department Organization

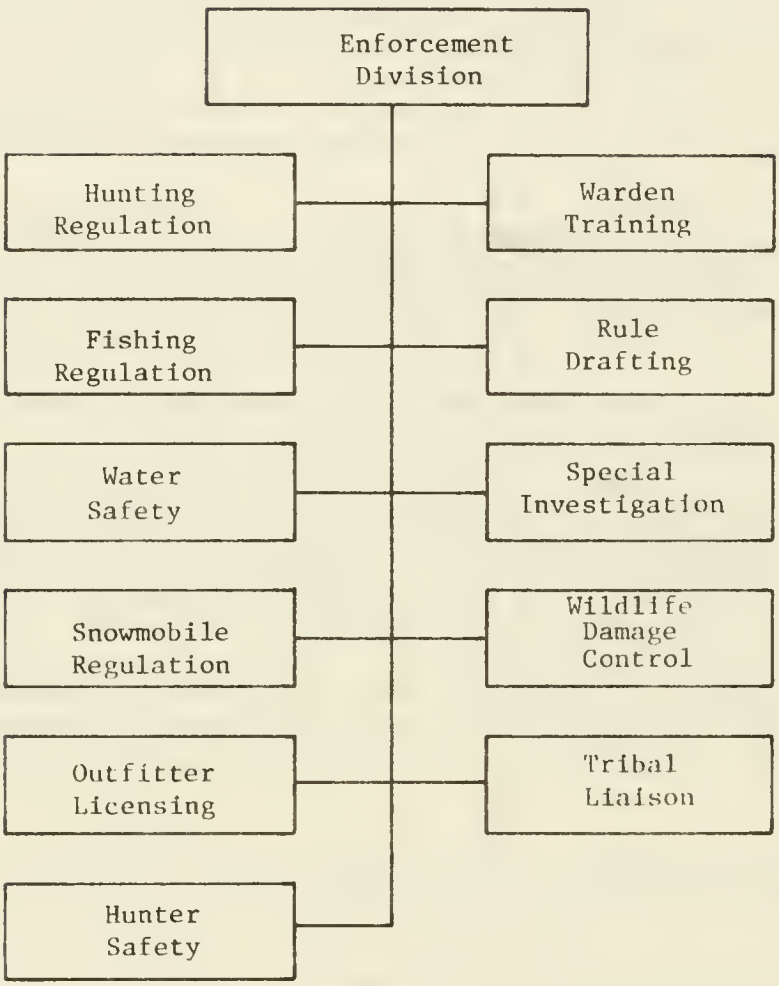


Table B-18
Fish and Game Enforcement Division

	FY 1973
Personal Services	$1,040,063
Operations	412,081
Equipment	47,356
Capital Outlay	-0-
TOTAL	$1,499,500
Earmarked Revenue	$1,451,926
Federal and Private Revenue	47,574
TOTAL	$1,499,500

Training of game wardens includes wildlife law enforcement and attendance at basic law enforcement management and specialized schools at the Law Enforcement Academy in Bozeman. In-service training is conducted on a yearly basis at the district level.

COUNTY AGENCIES

County Sheriffs

The sheriffs of Montana are the primary law enforcement officers of their respective counties. With the state's sparse and scattered population, the office assumes an importance in the overall law enforcement picture not found in many other areas of the country.

State law provides that each county (56) shall have as one of its elected officers a sheriff who by statute is directed to:

(1) Preserve the peace.
(2) Arrest all persons who attempt to commit or have committed a public offense and take same before the nearest magistrate for examination.
(3) Prevent and suppress all affrays, breaches of the peace, riots, and insurrections which come to his knowledge.
(4) Attend all courts, with the exception of justice of the peace and police courts, at their respective terms of sessions, held within the county and obey their orders and directions.
(5) Furnish bailiff for all district courts.
(6) Command the aid of as many male inhabitants of the county as he may think necessary in the execution of his duties.
(7) Supervise the county jail and the prisoners therein.

The organizational structure of the various sheriffs departments vary somewhat according to department size but generally include in addition to the sheriff himself, an undersheriff (in the case of a few departments, a chief deputy), deputy sheriffs and civilian office personnel. Illustrations B-12 and B-13 show the organization of a large and small department respectively.

Facilities-administrative, operational, and custodial-range from antiquity to early mining camp. Typically housed in, or around, county court houses and/or county jails; sheriffs operate under lean budgets at best-and out of their pocket at worst.

Statewide the sheriff's departments operate 462 vehicles with which they must patrol 147,138 square miles containing a population of less than 700,000 citizens. The roads traversed total 78,488 miles of which only 12,448 miles are improved, leaving 66,040 miles of unimproved roads to be dealt with.

The statutory duties mentioned previously average to the following activities and workload for the average sheriffs department.

Table B-19
Average Activities Summary
Sheriff's Departments Statewide

Activity	Percentage Time
Patrol	39.6%
Traffic	6.8%
Criminal Investigation	33.8%
Administration	14.1%
Civil Process & Livestock Inspection	7.7%

The charts of illustration B-14 and B-15 show the total of felony and misdemeanor arrests made by sheriffs in 1972.

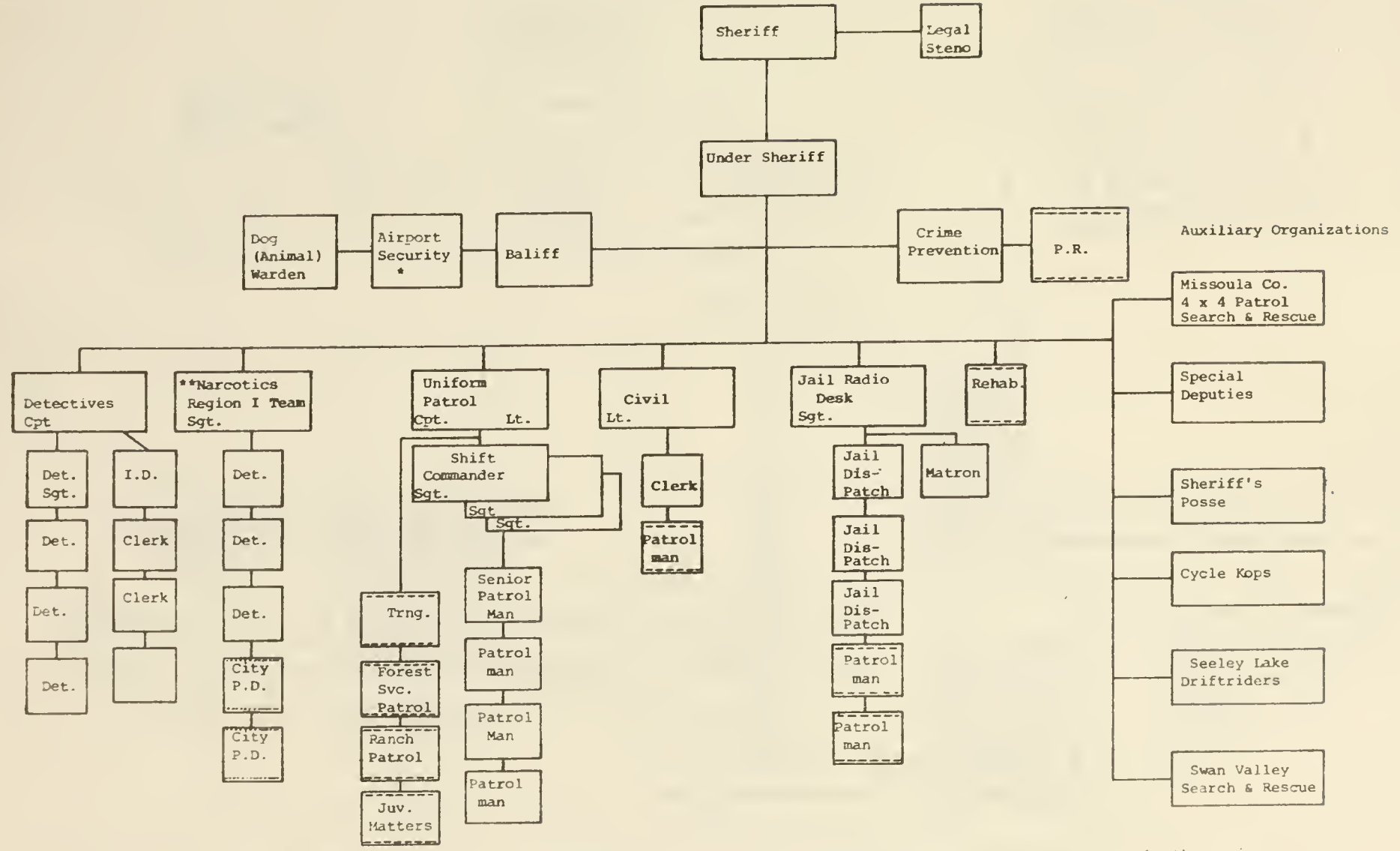
Additional activities include:

(1) Livestock brand and hide inspections plus slaughter beef stamp certification;
(2) Humane officer duties;
(3) Rural fire warden;
(4) Incarceration, care, welfare, hearings and transporting of the adjudicated insane.
(5) Prison furlough and work-release program management and supervision;
(6) Search and rescue operations;
(7) Fish and Game law enforcement;
(8) Patrol and protection of public lands; and,
(9) Transporting prisoners both within and out-of-state.

The service of process, executions and other civil papers is another major function of the sheriff's office requiring many man hours. In some jurisdictions where the civil process duties are large, manpower which should be used in law enforcement activities is diverted to time consuming civil functions. This causes workload imbalances for the department.

To illustrate this phenomenon, a typical small (6 sworn officers including the sheriff) sheriff's department civil process activities is presented:

Illustration B-12
Missoula County Sheriff's Office



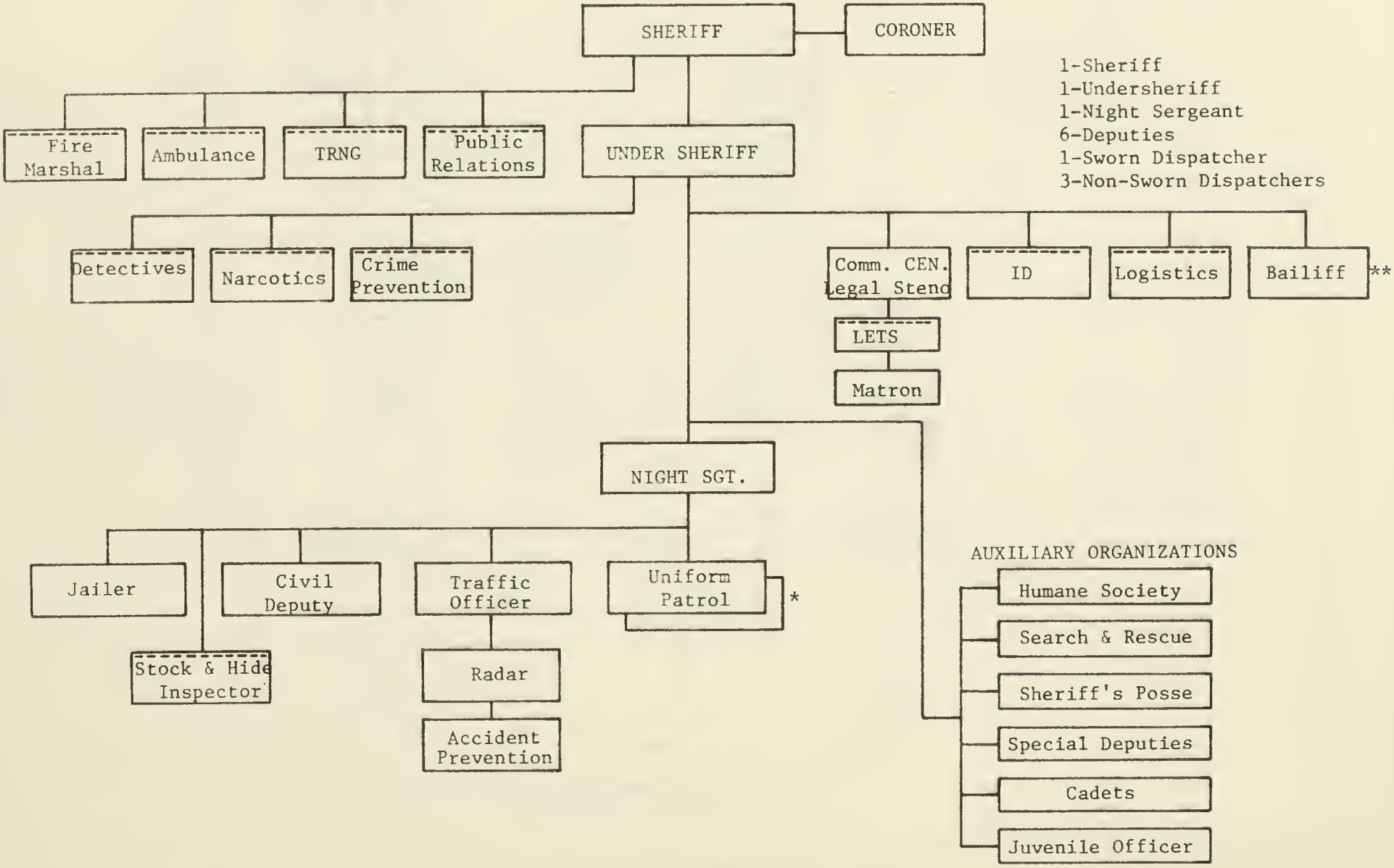
* Indicates technical Supervision & Training

Indicates Part-time or additional duty

Indicates as needed basis or provided by other agencies

** Term Officers also work other major felonies and vice cases + throughout state

Illustration B-13
Ravalli County Sheriff's Office



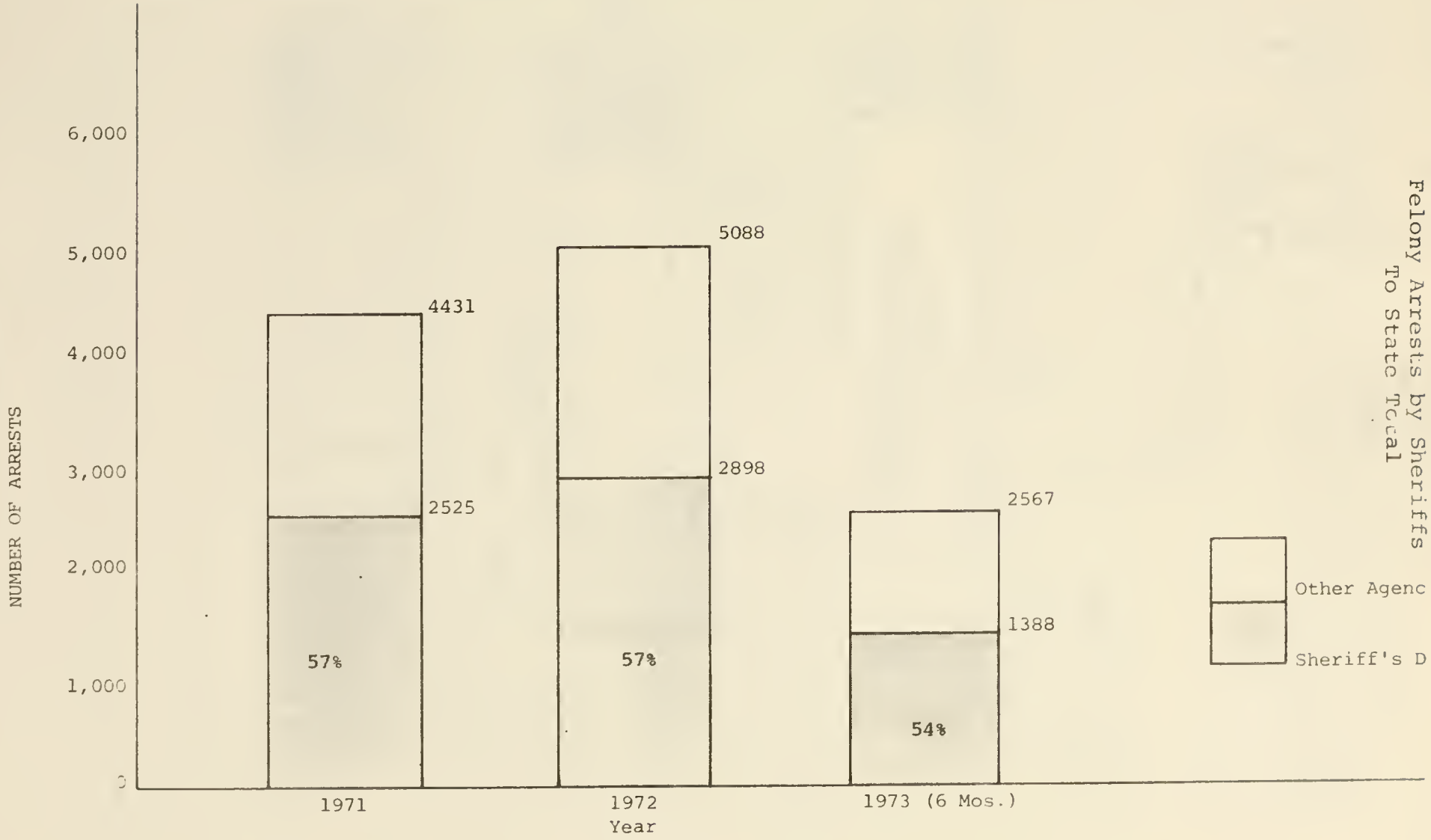


Chart: Comparison of felony arrests by Sheriffs to total felony arrests in Montana.

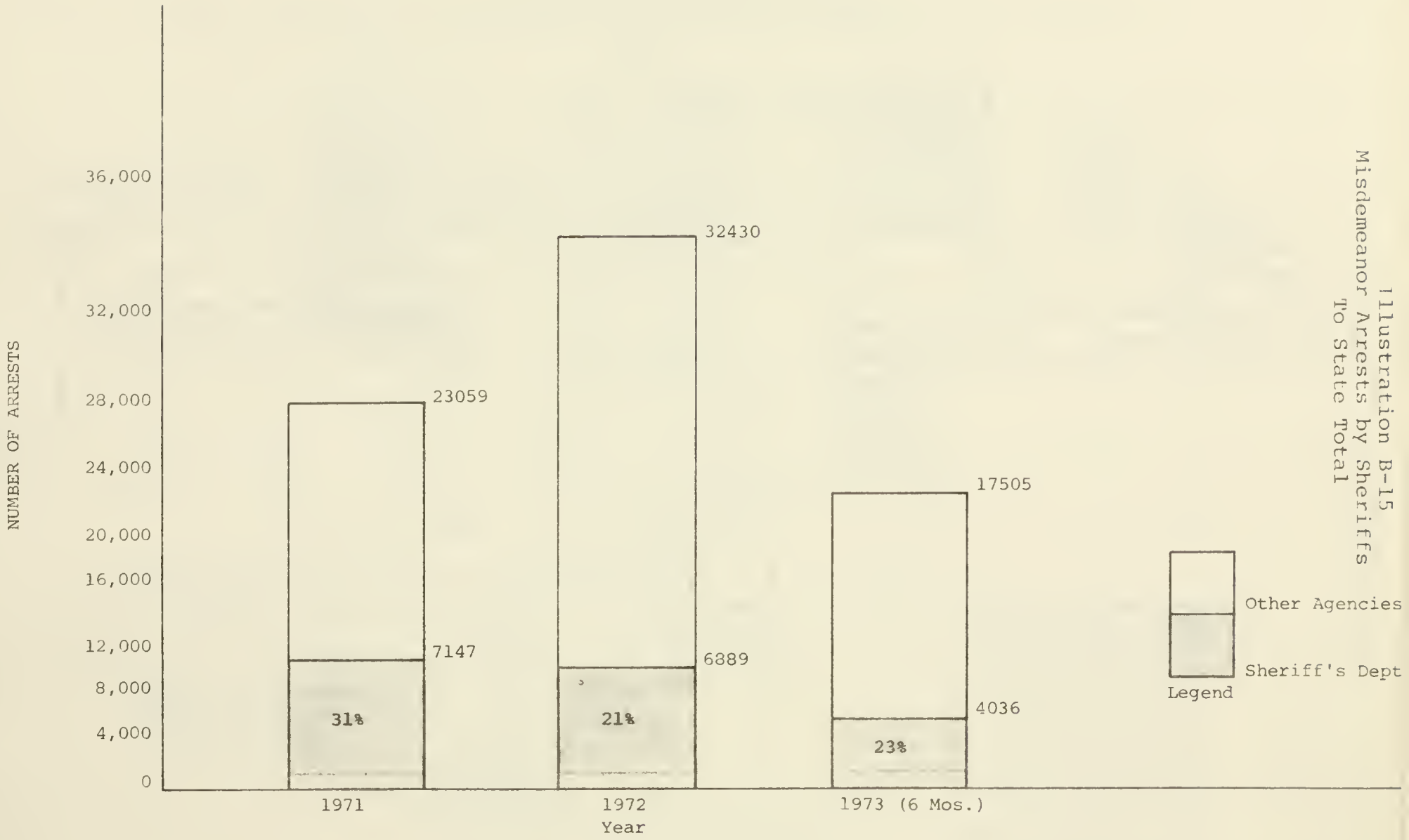


Chart: Comparison of misdemeanor arrests by Sheriffs to total misdemeanor arrests in Montana.

There were 597 civil papers served in 1972, a total of 83 more than in the record year of 1971, when 514 were served. There are one or more persons served in each set of papers and the highest number of persons served in any one set was 41 persons.

Table B-20
Yearly Comparison
Of Civil Processes
Served By Sheriff

	1970	1971	1972
Civil Processes Served	330	514	597

The manpower available to perform these activities in the 56 counties is indicated below.

Table B-21
Sheriff's Department
Manpower Statewide

Sworn Deputies	432
Non-Sworn	100
Special Deputies	428
Posse Members	281
Search & Rescue	912
Other Civilian Personnel	216

Communications equipment utilized by all sheriff's departments is:

61	Console Base Radios
327	Mobile Radios
130	Portable Radios
2	Repeaters
27	Teletypewriters (ASR 33 & 35)

On a cooperative basis,sheriff's personnel work closely with police departments within their county jurisdiction and with various state agencies such as the Fish and Game Department, the Montana Highway Patrol, the Department of Livestock, the Fire Marshal's Bureau, the Investigation, Communications and Identification Division of the Department of Justice and federal agencies requesting their aid and assistance.

Development and maintenance of professional skills and competence is accomplished through training at the Law Enforcement Academy in Bozeman. In a few instances, an active in-service training program is available within the department. Out-of-state schools, particularly in specialty areas such as narcotics, juvenile delinquency, photography, polygraph, etc., are available through federal funding.

The average sheriff and his deputies have had approximately 250 hours of law enforcement training. This average increases each year because of added training opportunities both in and out-of-state.

Costs of operating all of the sheriff's departments in the state is estimated at $4,000,000 plus per year and is increasing steadily.

Table B-22
Missoula County Sheriff's Department
Budget 1973

Personnel	$252,672
Administrative Costs:	
Communications	6,500
Staff training	1,700
Uniform Allowance	2,300
Other Administrative Costs	2,750
Investigative Costs:	
I.D. Photo & Laboratory Costs	1,400
Other Investigative Costs	600
Jail Operating Costs:	
Food Service Costs	11,000
Medical Care - prisoners	3,000
Operating Supplies & Repairs	1,700
Clothing & Bedding Costs	1,000
Vehicle Operations	30,550
Other Operating Costs	1,500
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	$316,672
Anticipated Special Revenues 1974:	
U.S. Forest Service	25,018
Board of Crime Control	68,210
Revenue Sharing	4,040
L.E.E.P.	8,769
Other	1,500
TOTAL	$107,537

Police

Currently there are 125 incorporated cities and towns in the state of which 93 maintain an organized police department headed by a chief of police.

According to the latest census (1970) these 93 cities and towns have a combined population of 382,605, representing 55% of the state's total population.

This population is policed by 552 sworn officers at a 1.4:1 ratio of sworn officers to 1000 population. These officers have jurisdiction over 247,938 miles of municipal roads.

Supportive civilian (non-sworn) personnel number 52 and represent 8.6% of the total work force.

In many incorporated cities and town without an organized police department, a deputy sheriff is assigned to the community to furnish some local law enforcement.

Police departments of first, second-and those third class cities who elect to do so-are regulated by the Metropolitan Police Act.

This Act is a civil service type system that establishes a three-man police commission appointed by the mayor or city manager.

The mayor or city manager has the authority to appoint officers to the police force and to exercise supervision of the department. In those cities and towns not included under the Metropolitan Police Act, the mayor or city manager has full authority to discharge law enforcement officers with or without cause.

A police commission has multiple functions which include:

(1) Certifying police applicants
(2) Qualifications to the mayor or city manager
(3) Holding hearings regarding formal charges lodged against police personnel
(4) Examining police officer applicants as to their legal, mental, moral and physical qualifications

The typical police organization is directed and supervised by a chief of police. Illustrations B-16 and B-17 show the organization of a large and small department respectively.

The range in size of the state police departments is 1 sworn officer to 101 sworn officers.

Activities vary in quantity and types of service but include the following core elements: prevention of criminal activity; detection of criminal activity; apprehension of criminal offenders; participation in court proceedings; protection of constitutional guarantees; assistance to those who cannot care for themselves or who are in danger of physical harm; control of traffic; resolution of day-to-day conflicts among family, friends and neighbors; creation and maintenance of a feeling of security in the community; and, promotion and preservation of civil order.

The public telephoned the Billings Police Department 114,617 times in 1972 for an average of one call every 4½ minutes.

There were 28,584 reported incidents in Billings in 1972 which compares to 25,244 incidents in 1971 (13% increase).

Billings patrol cars traveled 580,799 miles and the motorcycles patrolled 43,470 miles for a grand total of 624,269 miles. An increase of 59,910 miles over the previous year.

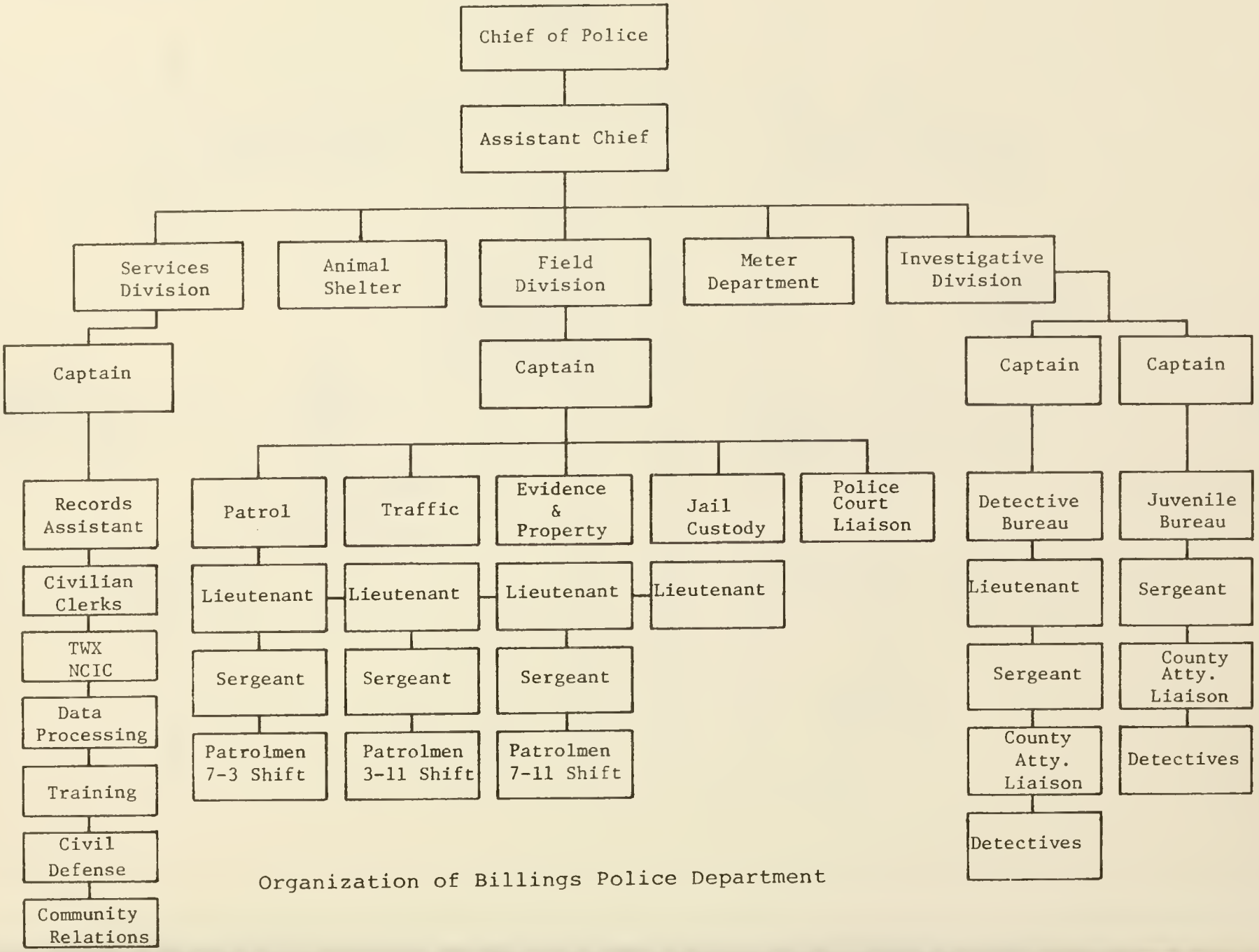
Police officers worked 10,462 overtime hours in 1972 in Billings (an increase of 3000 hours over 1971). This overtime is equivalent to more than 5 full-time officers.

There were 26 Billings officers injured while on duty in 1972.

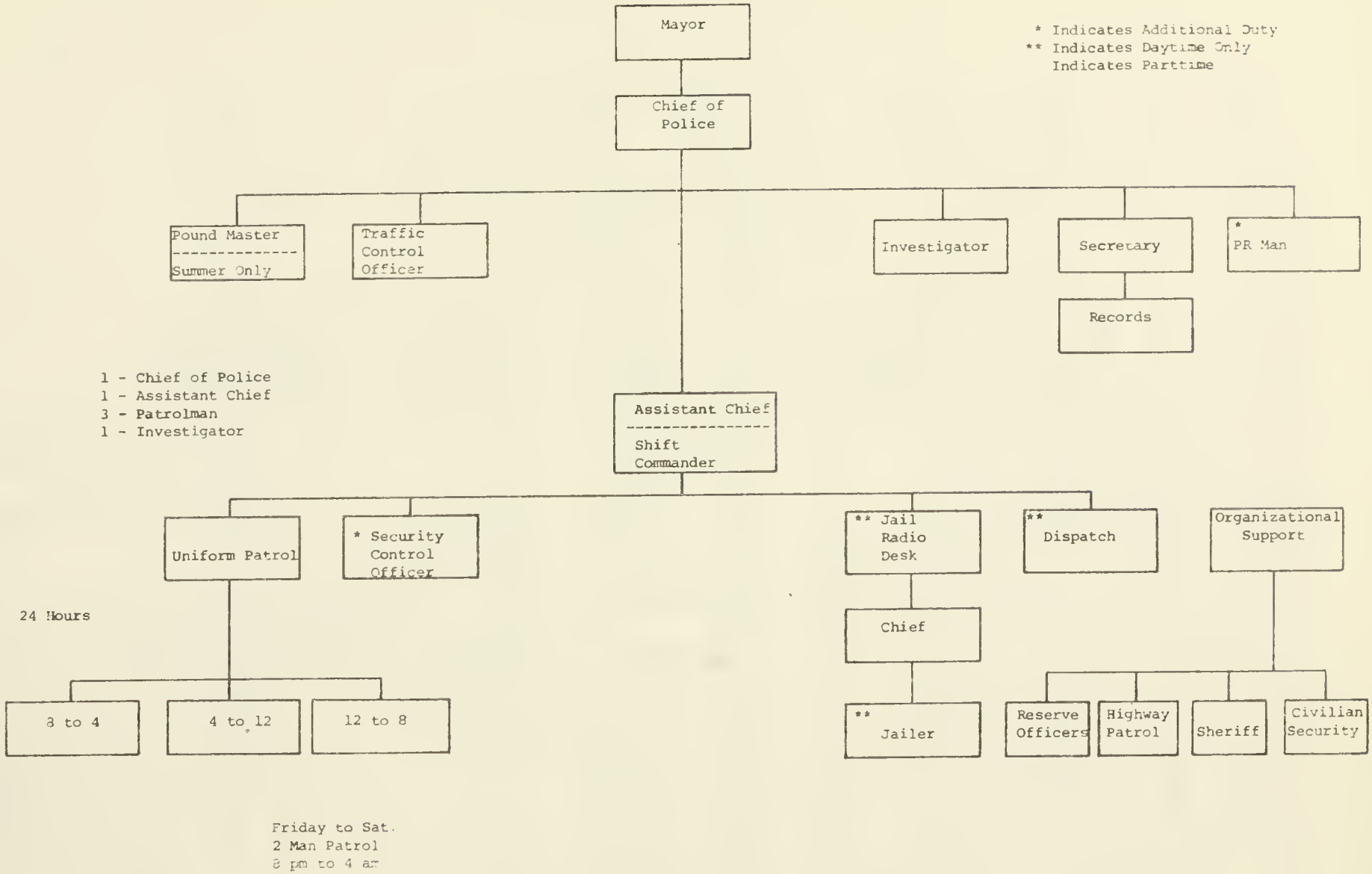
Fines in Billings police court amounted to $158,080 in traffic cases and $26,600 in non-traffic fines.

A special business burglary prevention team inspected any Billings city business requesting assistance in helping make their establishment less vulnerable to burglars. A total of 172 hours were devoted to the inspection of 86 businesses.

Illustration B-16



Organization of Billings Police Department



Organization of Hamilton Police Department

The classification and number of crimes reported and investigated by the department are enumerated below.

Table B-23
Billings Police Department
Number of Crimes
By Type and Population
(Total Population: 61,519)
1972

No. of Crimes	Type of Crime	Population Per Incident
3	Homicide	20,506
3	Manslaughter	20,506
6	Rape	10,253
22	Armed Robbery	2,796
31	Strong-Arm Robbery	1,984
78	Aggravated Assault	789
44	Assault	1,398
870	Burglary	71
3,028	Larceny	20
286	Auto Theft	215

One citizen out of each 329 was a victim of homicide, rape, robbery or assault in 1972 as compared to 1 in 540 persons in 1971.

One citizen out of each 14.7 was a victim of burglary, grand larceny, petty larceny, or auto theft in 1972. This compares with 1 in 15.7 in 1971.

City residents reported stolen property valued at $825,616 of which the police department recovered $351,616. This reflects a 43% recovery date.

There were 1478 arrests of adult offenders and 1133 juvenile arrests in Billings during 1972.

A 49.1% clearance rate for crimes against persons was recorded in 1972.

Crimes against property totaled 4184 of which 785 were cleared. An 18.8% clearance rate was achieved.

The following examination of a typical small police department (6 sworn-officers) in Hamilton, Montana illustrates activity and time utilization characteristics.

Table B-23
Small Department Time Utilization & Duties

I. Arrest

A. Field investigation
B. Contact with the subject
   1. Traffic stop or field contact
C. Interviews and interrogation
D. Arrest of subject

Minimum Time Consumed-30 Minutes

II. Booking

A. Prisoner transport to jail
B. Complete booking documents
C. Subject phone calls
D. Contact judge for bonding
E. Incarceration of subject

Minimum Time Consumed-60 Minutes

III. Court

A. Courts
B. Court standby during session
C. Final disposition

Minimum Time Consumed-2 Hours

IV. Reports

A. Investigation reports
B. Booking forms
C. Interviews and statements
D. Citations
E. Recordkeeping and filing

Minimum Time Consumed-2 Hours

The minimum time consumed on a fairly uncomplicated arrest is 5½ hours and on a more complex arrest it consumes 5½ hours to 9 hours.

Table B-24
Investigations By Small Department
Jan '73 to June '73

Offense	Number
Vandalism	18
Prowlers	9
Arson	2
Disturbance	13
Accidents	7
Grand Larceny	17
Petty Larceny	27
Animal Nuisance	17
Drugs	4
Burglary	8
Mal. Mischief	6
Auto Theft	31
Public Drunk	5
Traffic Offense	19
Sex Offenses	1
Death	2
Attempt Suicide	1
Runaway	9
Assault	4
Destruction Property	5
Dog Poisoning	6
Miscellaneous	17
TOTAL	228

90% of these cases are not solved and are not subject to follow-up because of duty time problem.

The listed activities added to routine duties such as preventive patrol, traffic control, civil problems, ambulance and funeral escorts, community relations (addressing citizen groups, phone calls, information), door checks, assistance to county and state agencies, etc., demand constant activity. Hamilton, furthermore, is the only city within the county that provides 24-hour police service.

Statewide, police department personnel divided their duty time on the following basis:

Table B-25
Statewide Police Activities Summary
Average Time Spent on Activities
1972

Activity	Percentage Time
Patrolling, preserving the peace, domestic disturbances	30.1%
Traffic and accident investigation	13.0%
Criminal Investigation	13.6%
Court Services	6.5%
Report Preparation	10.1%
Administration	9.2%
Community Relations	1.7%
Other	15.8%

The facilities provided for police departments are minimal in the majority of jurisdiction.

Operating budgets are the classical "day late and a dollar short" variety.

Statewide, the estimated budget expenditures of the 93 police departments for the past year (1972) was: $4,640,000.

CONSTABLES.

Although all townships within the state are required by law to have two constables there are currently 32 constables within the state. Jurisdiction is limited to the county in which the township is located. Constables attend justice of the peace courts, and execute and serve all process and notices directed or delivered to them by the J.P. They are given the same law enforcement powers as the sheriffs, and are a secondary source of law enforcement within the county.

In smaller unincorporated towns, having neither a sheriff immediately present or a police department, the constable is often the only law enforcement officer available to enforce the law. In more heavily populated areas which have both police departments and well-staffed sheriffs offices, the constable's influence on law enforcement is minimal.

No information is available concerning constables resources and facilities.

TOWN MARSHAL.

The town marshal has almost ceased to exist in the law enforcement structure of this state. Historically, the town marshal was often the only bona-fide peace officer available in small towns. Today he has been replaced by a chief of police who acts alone or with one or two additional part-time or full-time officers.

The few, active, town marshals work mostly as nighttime fire warchers and door shakers. Most are unsworn and unarmed.

The sworn town marshals are sworn as special deputy sheriffs and work as a secondary source for the sheriffs department. These people work out of their own homes and utilize the resources of the sheriffs departments for jail facilities, communications, records, etc. There are less than five (5) sworn town marshals and less than fifteen (15) non-sworn town marshals presently active. They are paid out of the town funds.

Montana has, within its exterior boundaries, seven Indian reservations comprising 13,042.8 square miles or 8.8% of its total area and 36,443 Indians or 5.2% of the total state population. The following map, illustration B-18, shows reservation location. Tribal enrollees migrate to and from each of these reservations and many maintain their tribal status while not actually living on the reservations at any time. Montana's Indian population ranks sixth in the nation.

All of the tribes have experienced rather spectacular increases in population in the last several years. As a result of an annual growth rate of about 1.5 per cent, nearly 60 per cent of Montana's Indians are 25 years of age or under with the median age estimated to be 22.5 years.

Each of the seven (7) Indian reservations has a governing body legally constituted as a local unit of government. Though similar in nature, each nas elements that differ from the other six insofar as membership rules for enrollee status, procedures for doing business and overall mechanics of handling their individual judicial prevention and enforcement services. For purposes of criminal justice planning and grant assistance, of course, each is classified as a local unit of government.

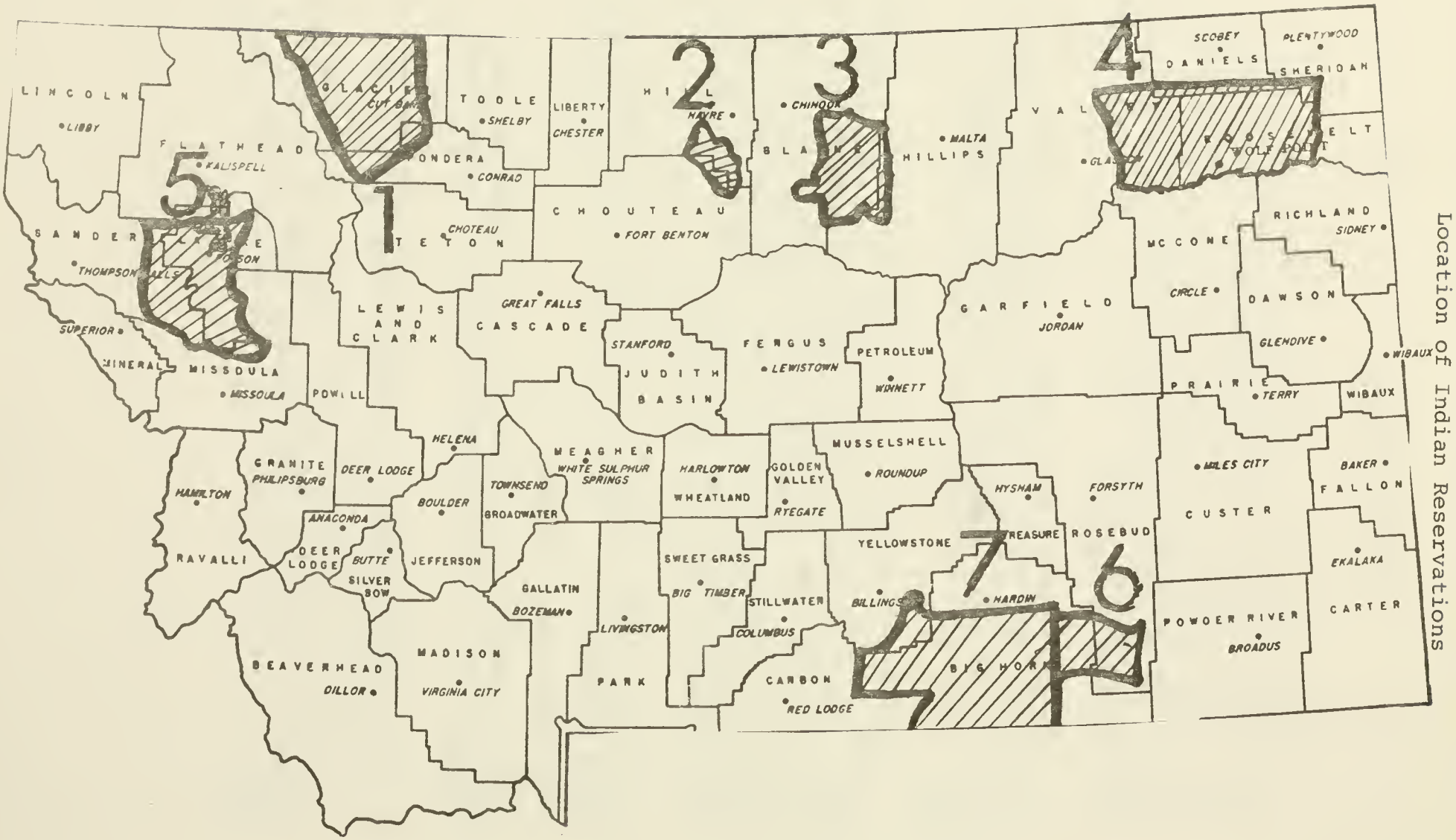
The following information represents a condensed view of each Indian reservation as it relates to the Indian Tribal Police.

THE FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION.

The Flathead Indian Reservation is located on the western slopes of the Continental Divide in northwestern Montana.

The Flathead Indian Reservation is the home ground of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

There are 614,846 acres within the exterior boundaries of the present reservation. Of this, 561,027 acres are owned by the tribe. The balance, excepting 1,017 acres in government reserve, is in individual Indian ownership.



1. Blackfeet
2. Rocky Boy
3. Fort Belknap
4. Fort Peck
5. Flathead
6. Northern Cheyenne
7. Crow

Illustration B-18
Location of Indian Reservations

Of the 14,000 persons estimated to be living on the Flathead Reservation, only 3,122 are Indians.

There are no special officers as such on the Flathead Reservation. Two officers employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs provide prevention and rehabilitation services. The tribal police department has a chief of police and five patrolmen, two of whom are hired through the Emergency Employment Act. The judicial branch of this reservation is staffed with one full-time tribal judge and three part-time associate judges. The total compliment of judicial, prevention and enforcement personnel on the Flathead Indian Reservation is twelve.

The FY'74 budget for the Confederated Salish-Kootenai tribal law and order program is $112,309 supplemented by contracts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition, the judicial, prevention and enforcement services of the B.I.A. supply juvenile officers and supervisors. The cooperation between the tribal police and adjacent local and county police is generally good.

THE BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION.

The Blackfeet Indian Reservation of 1,525,712 acres extends eastward from Glacier National Park, south of the Canada-United States international boundary line, through the foothills of the Rocky Mountains toward the Great Plains. The reservation is about 45 miles east to west and the southern tip of the reservation is approximately sixty miles from Canada. The headquarters of the Blackfeet Indian Agency has been in the incorporated town of Browning, Montana, since 1894.

The Blackfeet Tribe was organized under the Indian Reorganization Act (Wheeler-Howard) in 1935. The governing body is the Blackfeet Business Council of nine members.

Of the 10,198 enrolled members of the Blackfeet tribe, about 6,214 live on the reservation.

The tribal police department on the Blackfeet reservation operates from a facility built in 1970. The agency provides a 24-hour operation with three (3) regular and one overlapping shift. The police department has a full-time chief of police and eleven sworn policemen;

one is designated as a juvenile officer; two are criminal investigators. In addition to the tribal police, the B.I.A. provides one special officer whose diversified services include criminal investigation and in-service training for the tribal police.

Training has been sporadic and with minimal direction. Four of the tribal police officers are graduates of the Roswell Indian Police Academy and all of the officers were exposed to a Law Enforcement Training Program funded by L.E.A.A. In-service training is infrequently conducted. There is no incentive offered to induce a desire for more education in the field of law enforcement.

The Blackfeet tribe has five marked, radio equipped, police vehicles on lease from G.S.A., and two unmarked vehicles which are utilized primarily by the criminal investigators. The police officers have been equipped with the normal personal police gear -including uniforms- by equipment grants from L.E.A.A.

THE ROCKY BOY RESERVATION.

The Rocky Boy Indian Reservation, in the Bear Paw Mountains of north central Montana, differs in several aspects from other reservations in Montana. It is the smallest in area and has the least population of any reservation in the State. It is also the newest reservation, having been established by executive order in 1916.

The current area of the reservation is 107,613 acres.

The governing body is a business committee composed of nine members elected for two-year terms. This group in turn chooses the tribal officers.

The tribal population has grown to about 2,016 enrolled members. Approximately 60% or 1,210 reside on the reservation.

The tribal police force of the Rocky Boy Reservation is one full-time chief of police, four sworn patrolmen, one B.I.A. special officer, and trainees from the "New Careers" program. The entire criminal justice system is operated as a joint contract between the tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN RESERVATION.

The Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, south of the Milk River in north central Montana, is the home of descendants of two distinct tribes - Gros Ventre or Atsina and the Assiniboine. Both were plains tribes, but the Gros Ventre were of Algonquin stock, closely related to the Arapahoe whereas the Assiniboine once were part of the Yanktonai Sioux.

The present enrolled membership is about 3,700 of which less than half live on the Fort Belknap reservation.

Fort Belknap's tribal police force is a full-time chief of police, four full-time patrolmen, one part-time patrolman, a communications dispatcher and a clerk.

The Fort Belknap Police Department was able to increase manpower and equipment through a discretionary grant from L.E.A.A. in the amount of $33,377.00. Specifically, this grant provided two police patrolmen and one radio dispatcher and necessary equipment for one year.

THE FORT PECK INDIAN RESERVATION.

The Fort Peck Indian Reservation covers in excess of two million acres of rolling farm and range land in north eastern Montana.

The Indian population is concentrated in the southern part of the reservation along the Missouri River east of the Fort Peck Dam. The principal communities lie along the only east-west, through routes -- U.S. Highway No. 2 and the Burlington Northern Railroad, which closely parallel each other on the reservation as on the rest of the "High Line." Wolf Point is the largest town on the Fort Peck reservation. About twenty per cent of its 3,100 residents are Indian. Poplar, 22 miles to the east, is headquarters for the tribal government and the Indian Agency. Most of its 1,400 inhabitants are Indian.

The 6,466 enrolled Indians on the Fort Peck reservation are of two distinct tribal groups, the Sioux and Assiniboine.

The Fort Peck Indians have what they call a Tribal Executive Board and General Council as their governing body. They did not accept the Indian Reorganization Act, but their constitution was approved by the B.I.A. on October 1, 1960. The executive board has twelve voting members (two from each of six districts), a chairman, vice-chairman, and sergeant-at-arms, who are elected by the people.

The personnel of the judicial, prevention and enforcement services includes a chief of police, three lieutenants of police, four patrolmen, three trainee patrolmen, and one trainee policewoman under the Emergency Employment Act, a chief judge, a juvenile judge, an associate judge at the tribal level, and one special officer designated as a juvenile officer, a resources manager and three detention guards who work for the B.I.A. The special officer has a clerk-stenographer and the associate judge also acts as clerk of the court.

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIAN RESERVATION.

The Northern Cheyenne Indians call themselves "The Morning Star People". They take that name from one of their famed leaders of the century, Chief Morning Star, who is also known as "Dull Knife." A morning star design is the tribe's brand and trade mark.

Of the 3,202 enrolled members of the tribe, about 2,500 reside on the reservation.

The number of non-Indians on the reservation is approximately 250, including merchants, spouses of Indians, missionaries, teachers, and agency employees. Of the 433,434 acres of land within the reservation boundary, there was in 1967, only 2.5% of the land in non-trust fee patent status. Much of this small acreage of non-trust land has been deeded to members of the tribe.

Judicial, prevention and enforcement services on the Northern Cheyenne reservation include one agency special officer who works for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a captain of police, two lieutenants, five patrolmen and one rural police officer.

The officer assigned to the rural area of the reservation is funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration on a discretionary grant in the amount of $28,124. The same grant provided much needed equipment for the Northern Cheyenne police department to carry out its responsibilities. Through the acquisition of this specially trained police officer, the Northern Cheyenne tribe has been able to substantially improve the quality of law enforcement services available to its outlying residents while allowing the main force adequate time to patrol the residential area.

The Northern Cheyenne reservation is utilizing "New Careers" personnel within their criminal justice system in the role of radio telephone dispatchers, file clerks, counselors, and in supporting roles in the adult and juvenile probation and parole areas.

It is interesting to note that law and order personnel are aware of the power of public relations. A project was funded in the amount of $8,472 this past fiscal year to provide classroom education and training for a period of eight (8) weeks for 20 male juveniles at the Northern Cheyenne reservation. The subject matter was to acquaint the juvenile with the criminal justice system and provide a better relationship between juveniles, parents and the people charged with the responsibility of the judicial, prevention and enforcement services. The tribal policy makers found that the project was serving a useful purpose, and, as a result of this evaluation, decided to increase the tribal support by an additional $2,500 to add ten more youths to the program. The tribal council has decided to continue this program as an annual summer youth activity. The chief judge in the juvenile court has assumed the responsibility of coordinating future projects.

The Northern Cheyenne Tribe is developing a five-year plan for the improvement of its criminal justice system. When received by the Board of Crime Control, the tribal plan will be made part of the state comprehensive plan for criminal justice improvement.

THE CROW INDIAN RESERVATION.

The Crow Indian Reservation's area of over 1,500,000 acres is in south central Montana, mostly in Big Horn County. It is the home of approximately 4,035 members of the Crow Indian Tribe. About 1,290 members live off the reservation. Many live nearby and spend considerable time each year on the reservation.

The tribe and bands were historically governed by a body of chieftains who managed the affairs of the tribe including hunting, warfare with other tribes, the enactment of important ceremonials, maintenance of law and order, etc. The tribe originally consisted of two main bands. The River Crows who lived along the Missouri, Milk and Yellowstone Rivers and the Mountain Crows who enjoyed life along the high mountains of northern Wyoming and southern Montana. A third group known as the "Kicked in the Bellies" were closely related to the Mountain Crows. Both large groups had clans there being about 12, total with such picturesque names as Whistling Waters, Newly Made Lodge Owners, Greasy Mouths, Filth Eaters, and Large Lodges.

The Crow tribe adopted a written constitution on June 24, 1948. Under this constitution, the tribe has a general council form of government in which every adult enrolled member has a vote.

The Crow agency supports a modern Indian police department consisting of a chief of police, whose salary is provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; a tribal assistant chief of police; a lieutenant of police; a sergeant of police; six patrolmen; four radio-telephone dispatchers, a jailer; and, a cook.

During FY 72, the Crow Tribe received a Manpower and Equipment grant from L.E.A.A. Discretionary Funds in the amount of $50,699. The Montana S.P.A. has approved a subgrant for $13,664 to provide live-in group home parents for the Crow Agency juvenile rehabilitation program.

During FY 74, it is expected that the Crow Tribe will receive an $80,000 grant to assist the B.I.A. in constructing a new courthouse. This will also be discretionary funding provided by the L.E.A.A. National Indian Affairs Desk.

Law Enforcement Education Program

Montana has seven institutions of higher learning offering a curriculum in criminal justice studies.

As participants in the Law Enforcement Education Program these institutions represent a vital resource to the existing law enforcement community. Through employment in operating agencies of criminal justice, the LEEP graduates represent the states' best hope for ultimate professionalization and advancement of law enforcement.

Curriculums vary from institution to institution, however, a basic professional core of courses is emerging due to the efforts of the members of the Montana Association of Criminal Justice Educators.

Table B-26
LEEP Participating Institutions
and
Student Status
1973

Institution:	LEEP	Students In-Service	Students Pre-Service	'73 Graduates
University of Montana	93	85	8	6
Montana State University	48	14	170	18
Dawson College	40	21	19	12
College of Great Falls	16	11	5	2
Carroll College	14	7	7	3
Eastern Montana College	20	20	-0-	2
Flathead Community College	17	17	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	248	175	209	43

The estimated number of pre-service LEEP graduates employed within the states criminal justice system in FY 73 was 19. This is 36 percent of the total pre-service graduates available for employment.

Through an aggressive program of internships in the state's criminal justice agencies, and subsequent employment within these agencies a gradual upgrading of agency education levels is being achieved.

Campus Police

Campus police are designated as peace officers by statute and are permitted to bear firearms.

However, their authority is limited to their respective campuses. For institution-related activities, this authority is extended to one mile beyond the campus boundaries. Authority is further extended to include other grounds or property owned, operated, controlled or administered by the regents or any unit of the state university system.

Activities include routine patrol, traffic control, crowd control, preliminary investigation and various security oriented activities.

Five of the six units in the state university system maintain security departments or security capabilities.

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

The campus security force of Montana State University in Bozeman is a chief of police; five patrolmen, three sergeants; one secretary; and, one traffic maid.

Activities include handling of parking and traffic regulation, family disturbances in married student housing areas, misuse of alcoholic beverages and some drug abuse offenses.

Students are used as monitors in campus buildings after regular business hours.

Because the campus police department operates only from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., the Bozeman Police Department provides security from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m.

Equipment utilized in the operation includes: (3) patrol vehicles with mobile radios; (1) base radio station; and (6) portable radios.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

The university maintains an 18 man campus police force including a chief of police; nine patrolmen; 2 dispatchers; and, 6 centrex operators.

Department functions and activities include parking and traffic control, disturbance calls, etc. Their workload resembles that of an agency in a community of 10,000. Drug abuse cases are steadily decreasing as an investigative activity.

Extracurricular events such as the appearance of rock music groups on campus has created fire hazard and drug abuse problems due to marijuana smoking in no smoking areas.

Equipment utilized in the department operations include: (2) patrol cars (marked) with mobile radios; (1) patrol car (unmarked); (5) portable radios; (1) base station; and, (1) video camera and recorder.

Cooperative and mutual aid arrangements exist between the campus police and the Missoula Police Department, the Missoula County Sheriff's Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

All campus patrolmen have completed the basic law enforcement course at the State Law Enforcement Academy in Bozeman. Several officers have attended advanced and specialized courses at the Academy.

EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

Eastern Montana College, located in Montana's largest urban areas, Billings, maintains a security department manned by a chief of security; five patrolmen; and, 1 dispatcher.

Department workloads consist of building and grounds security patrols, family disturbance calls, alcohol and drug abuse cases, and the constant nagging problem of parking and traffic control.

Equipment utilized includes: (1) patrol vehicle, radio equipped; (1) cushman motorcycle; and, (1) base radio station.

Most of the security force has attended the basic and specialized courses at the state's Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA) and also received in-service training conducted by the chief.

Patrol is operated 24-hours a day in cooperation with the Billings Police Department.

WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

Located in Dillon, Montana, Western Montana College operates a part-time security force of a chief of security, one assistance chief, and two night watchmen, all part-time.

The chief of security is a retired Montana Highway Patrol officer who has attended numerous training seminars in his professional career.

Primarily,the security force handles crowd control at athletic events and performs night watchman duties. Any other questionable activity occuring on campus is handled by the local sheriff's department.

Equipment consists of two portable radios.

NORTHERN MONTANA COLLEGE

This unit of the state university system, located in Havre, does not maintain a security department but does provide night watchman services.

Any incidents of a suspicious or unusual nature on campus is referred to the Havre Police Department.

SECTION C. COURTS

EXISTING COURT SYSTEM AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Article VII, Section 1 of the 1972 Montana Constitution states:

> The judicial power of the state is vested in one supreme court, district courts, justice courts and such other courts as may be provided by law...

The Montana Legislature has provided for municipal courts and police courts. Under this section, the legislature also may establish "inferior courts" such as small claims courts, and intermediate courts of appeals.

The right of trial by jury is secured to all by Article II, Section 26 of the 1972 Constitution. However, if all parties consent, cases may be tried without a jury or before fewer than the number of jurors provided by law. Section 26 of the Constitution also requires that in all criminal actions the verdict must be unanimous. This revises the 1889 Constitution by allowing a defendant in a felony case to waive a trial by jury and by requiring a unanimous verdict in all trials of misdemeanor offenses. The 1889 Constitution did not permit a felony case defendant to waive jury and required only two-thirds agreement for a verdict in a misdemeanor case.

The jurisdictional structure of the Montana Judicial System is outlined below.

Table C-1
Montana Judicial Structure

Supreme Court Chief Justice 4 Justice's	=	Appellate Jurisdiction. Original jurisdiction to issue, hear, and determining writ of habeas corpus and other writs. General supervisory control over all other courts. Power to make governing appellate procedure, practice and procedure for all other courts, admission to the bar and the conduct of its members.
District Courts	=	General Jurisdiction Trial Courts. Hears appeals from inferior courts as trials anew. Issues writs appropriate to its jurisdiction.

Justice Courts Police Courts=Limited Jurisdiction Trial Courts

The Supreme Court

The Montana Supreme Court is the highest court in the State. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is established in Article VII, Section 2 of the 1972 Montana Constitution which provides:

> The Supreme Court has appelate jurisdiction and may issue, hear and determine writs appropriate thereto. It has original jurisdiction to issue, hear and determine writs of habeas corpus and such other writs as may be provided by law.

The Constitution also provides that the Supreme Court has general supervisory control over all other courts. This power is generally exercised to prevent abuses of discretion by a lower court judge.

The Supreme Court is one chief justice and four justices who are elected at the general state election for a term of eight years. The legislature, however, is authorized to increase the number of justices from four to six. A majority of the court must join and announce written decisions. The chief justice is paid an annual salary of $24,000 and the associate justices are paid annual salaries of $22,500.

In the event of disqualification or disability, a district court judge must be substituted for the chief justice or a justice and his opinion has the same effect as an opinion of a justice. To be a justice of the Montana Supreme Court, one must be a citizen of the United States who has resided in the state two years immediately before taking office. He must also be admitted to the practice of law in Montana for at least five years prior to the date of taking office. If a vacancy on the Supreme Court occurs between elections, the Governor chooses an appointee from a list of nominees. The appointment must be confirmed by the Senate. The Judicial Nomination Commission is discussed in a later chapter.

The Supreme Court also has the power to make rules governing appellate procedure, practice and procedure for all other courts, admission to the practice of law and the conduct of attorneys admitted to practice law. Such rules of procedure are subject to disapproval by the legislature in the two sessions immediately following promulgation of the rules. Although the docket of the Montana Supreme Court is current, the court has experienced a gradual increase in its caseload over the past several years. In September, 1973, the court heard the largest calendar to date, fifty (50) cases. Table C-2 shows the caseload of the Montana Supreme Court from the year 1969 through September of 1973.

Table C-2
Supreme Court Caseload
1969-1973

Year	Opinions Handed Down	Cases on Docket	Cases Added
1969	126	--	--
1970	109	--	--
1971	153	--	--
1972	149	11	225
1973		31	183

SUPREME COURT DISPOSITIONS

	1972	1973
Opinions	149	124
Dismissals	22	22
Memo Opinions	7	--
Orders Disposing of Cases	27	6
Civil Writs		22
Criminal Writs		21
Awaiting Opinions		15
Total		214

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATION COMMISSION

The Judicial Nomination Commission was established by the 1973 Legislature to provide a list of nominees for any vacancy in the office of Supreme Court justice or district court judge. The Commission consists of seven members: four lay persons appointed by the Governor; two attorneys, one from each congressional district-appointed by the Supreme Court; and, one district judge elected by the district judges.

Within thirty days of a vacancy on the Supreme Court or in a district court, the Commission must submit to the Governor a list of not less than three nor more than five persons who can fill the vacancy. The Governor must make an appointment from those names submitted by the Commission. If he fails to make an appointment within thirty days after he receives the list, the Chief Justice or acting Chief Justice shall make the appointment. Each nomination must be confirmed by the Senate.

THE JUDICIAL STANDARDS COMMISSION

The Judicial Standards Commission was established by the 1973 Legislature pursuant to Article VII, Section 11 of the 1972 Montana Constitution. The purpose of the Commission is to investigate judicial officers upon the filing of verified written complaint. All proceedings before the Commission are confidential.

The Commission can recommend to the Supreme Court that a judicial officer be censored, suspended, removed or retired. The Supreme Court must review the proceedings of the Commission and must determine the action to be taken. It can order censor, suspension, removal or retirement of the judicial officer or it can completely reject the recommendation of the Commission.

THE CRIMINAL LAW STUDY COMMISSION

The Montana Criminal Law Commission was created by the Montana Legislature in 1963 to study and suggest changes in the state's criminal code. The act creating the Commission provides membership to be the chief justice of the supreme court or an associate justice of the supreme court designated by the chief justice, district judges, and seven lawyers selected by the Supreme Court. Since its creation the Commission has been chaired by Supreme Court Justice Wesley Castles and has been located at the University of Montana Law School.

The Commission completed its study in two phases. The first phase dealt with criminal procedure. In 1966, the Commission submitted a proposed code of criminal procedure which was passed by the 1967 Legislature. The second phase dealt with a revision of the substantive criminal law, which is basically the definition of crimes. The proposed Montana Criminal Code was enacted in 1973 with an effective date of January 1, 1974.

THE SENTENCE REVIEW BOARD

The Sentence Review Division of the Supreme Court is three district judges appointed by the chief justice. The function of this Division is to review the sentence passed in cases properly filed. The Review Division may increase or decrease the penalty and also may decide the sentence should stand.

The Review Division must meet at least four times a year and concurrence of any two of the judges is sufficient to determine any matter.

Except in cases of mandatory sentence, any person sentenced to a term of one year or more in the state prison may within sixty days after imposition of sentence apply for review. Upon imposition of sentence, the clerk of court must give written notice to the convicted person of his right to apply for review. The notice must state that the Review Division may decrease or increase the sentence within the limits imposed by law. In April, 1973, the Montana Supreme Court upheld the power of the Review Division to increase the sentence in the case of State v. Henrich.

District Courts

The District Court in Montana is the court of general jurisdiction. There are eighteen judicial districts with one to seven counties in a district. Illustration C-1 shows the judicial districts. The state has a total of twenty-eight district judges who each receive an annual salary of $20,500. District judges are elected by the qualified voters of the district for a term of office of six years.

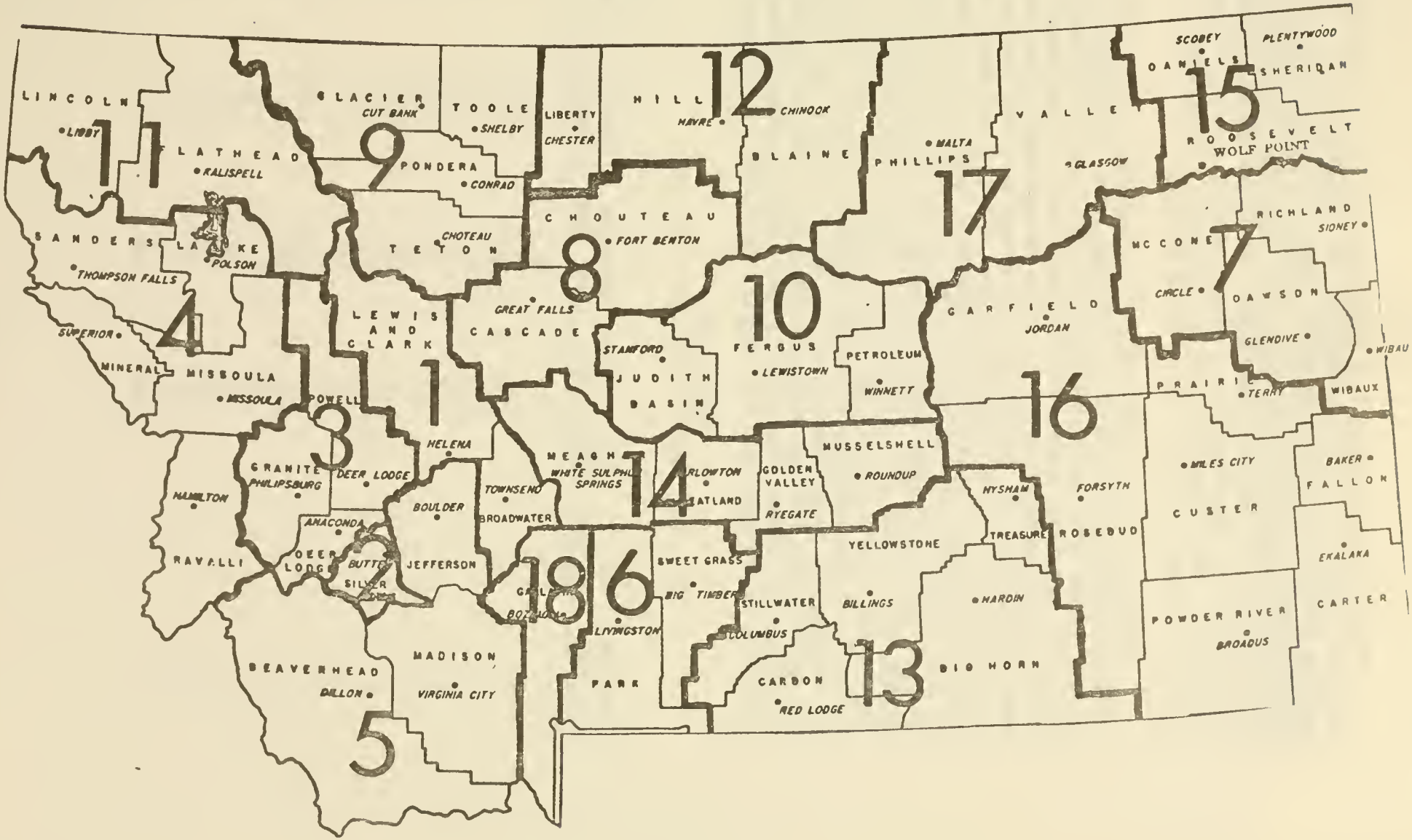
The legislature may change the number and boundaries of judicial districts but the district must follow county lines. The legislature can also change the number of judges in each district. In addition, the chief justice of the Supreme Court may, upon request of the district judge, transfer district judges for temporary service from one district to another.

A district court judge must be a citizen of the United States who has resided in Montana two years prior to taking office. There is no age requirement but a candidate must be admitted to the practice of law in Montana for at least five years prior to the date of appointment or election. During the term office, a judge must reside within the district.

Vacancies are filled by the Governor by appointment from a list of nominees submitted by the Judicial Nomination Committee. The Governor's appointment must be confirmed by the Senate.

The district court has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases of felony charges; all civil and probate matters; all cases at law and equity; and, all misdemeanor cases not otherwise provided for. The district judges have the power to issue, hear, and determine writs of mandamus, quo warranto, certiorair, prohibition, injunction and other remedial writs, and all writs of habeas corpus of any person held in custody within the districts. The district court also has the power to hear appeals from inferior courts as well as new trials.

Illustration C-1
Judicial Districts



The district court has jurisdiction in all juvenile matters within the provisions of the juvenile act. When acting under the juvenile court laws, the district court is called the juvenile court. In multi-judge districts, one judge is usually designated as the juvenile judge and he handles all juvenile matters. As part of the juvenile jurisdiction, the district judges employ juvenile probation officers. The juvenile justice system is discussed in more detail in the latter part of this section.

Although the supreme court has general supervisory control over all the courts, Montana does not have a unified court system nor court administrators. Each judicial district operates independently and each is responsible for its own administration. This independence has caused some difficulty in developing programs for the courts. Because there is no unified system, little has been done in the area of data collection. However, during the summer of 1973, several University of Montana Law School students working under a grant from the Board of Crime Control, did gather data from all the district courts concerning criminal caseloads. As a result of that project, the Board of Crime Control is now working with the Clerks of Court Association in developing procedures for collecting court information. The population of the various districts and the criminal caseloads of these districts shown below demonstrates the judicial districts are not evenly balanced or proportioned.

Table C-3
District Court Criminal Caseload

Judicial District	No. of Judges	No. of Cases 1971 & 1972	Caseload Per Judge	Average Caseload	Average Caseload Per Judge
1	2	171	85.5	85.5	42.75
2	2	111	55.5	55.5	27.75
3	1	108	108	54	27
4	3	553	151	276.5	92.17
5	1	95	95	47.5	47.5
6	1	63	63	31.5	31.5
7	1	91	91	45.5	45.5
8	3	268	95.3	134	44.6
9	1	134	134	67	67
10	1	112	112	56	56
11	2	253	126.5	126.5	63.25
12	1	108	108	54	54
13	3	758	252.3	379	126.3
14	1	50	50	25	25
15	1	45	45	22.5	22.5
16	2	166	83	83	41.5
17	1	62	62	31	31
18	1	186	186	93	93

Justice of the Peace Courts

The Justice Court is the court of limited jurisdiction in Montana. Article VII, Section 5 of the 1972 Montana Constitution provides that there shall be elected in each county, at least one justice of the peace. The legislature may provide for additional justices of the peace in each county.

In a recent opinion, Montana's Attorney General has held: 1) that there will be only one justice court in each county for the 1974 elections unless otherwise specified by the action of the 1974 Legislature; and, 2) that only the legislature may provide for additional justices of the peace in each county and that no such power lies with the county commissioners.

The 1973 legislature passed legislation requiring at least one justice court per county for which one justice of the peace must be elected. This legislation reduced both the number of justice courts and the number of justices to be elected from two per township to one per county. Unless the 1974 Montana Legislature enacts legislation increasing the number of justices of the peace per county, Montana will have only 56 justices of the peace beginning January 1, 1975.

Presently, there are 171 justices of the peace in Montana. It is expected that legislation will be introduced in the 1974 Legislature to regulate the number of justices of the peace per county between the two extremes.

In the past, no training or other professional qualifications were required to hold the office of justice of the peace. However, since 1971, schools have been offered for justices of the peace and police judges at the Law Enforcement Academy Bureau at Montana State University in Bozeman. These courses are conducted by District Court Judge E. Gardner Brownlee of Missoula, Montana, who also has published a handbook for use by the justices of the peace.

Table C-4
Lower Court Training Schools
1971-1973

School Sessions	6
Total Days Instruction	20
Attendees of More Than One Session	44
Total Attendees	110
Total Enrolled	154

As some justices and police judges have attended more than one seminar, the total number of justices and police judges who have attended coures is 110. Two additional regional schools for lower court judges have been held, one conducted by Judge Al Coate in eastern Montana, the other conducted by Judge Brownlee in western Montana.

The 1973 Montana Legislature did pass legislation regarding the qualifications of justices of the peace. A justice is elected on a nonpartisan judicial ballot to serve a four-year term. Before his oath of office can be filed, he must satisfy the clerk of the county that he is either an attorney authorized to practice law in Montana, a person who has held the office of justice of the peace within the preceding five years; or a person who has completed the orientation course under the direction of the Montana Magistrates Association. The orientation course must be presented within four weeks following each general election. Under the 1973 legislation, all justices of the peace are to be salaried and are to be paid by the counties. Under former law, justices in townships of less than 10,000 people could keep fees collected as compensation. A prosecuting officer, by selecting a certain justice to hear cases, could control a justice's income and, possibly, influence his decisions.

In civil cases, the justice court has limited jurisdiction and damage claimed cannot exceed $300. The justice court has criminal jurisdiction of petit larceny, assault in the third degree, breaches of the peace and all misdemeanors punishable by a fine not exceeding $500, imprisonment not exceeding six months or by both such fine and imprisonment. Justice courts do not have trial jurisdiction in any criminal case designated a felony except as examining courts.

In 1967, the Supreme Court conducted a study of the operations and workloads of the justice courts. However, little has been done since then as follow up on that study. Montana does not have a unified court system nor an administrator to document the activities of the justice courts. Generally, justices of the peace do not have clerical help to assist them with their records and duties. However, the problem of clerical assistance was dealt with by the 1973 legislature which passed legislation requiring counties to provide necessary clerical assistance.

The Supreme Court is currently conducting a study of Montana's judicial system under a grant from the Board of Crime Control. Preliminary reports indicate that many justices of the peace do not understand the nature of their jobs. Hopefully, this problem will be solved through the training authorized by the 1973 Legislature.

Police Courts

Police Courts are created by the legislature and established in each city or town. There are approximately eight-five police judges in Montana.

Civil jurisdiction of police courts is limited to the collection of money or recovery of property belonging to the city where the value does not exceed $300. The police court has concurrent jurisdiction with the justice court of certain specified crimes including petit larceny, minor assaults, breaches of the peace and liquor violations. Police courts have exclusive jurisdiction of violations of city ordinances.

Although no statewide statistics have been gathered concerning caseload in police courts, apparently much of their work involves the handling of traffic offenses.

PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE

The Attorney General

The 1972 Montana Constitution provides that the attorney general shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the general election. The attorney general is the legal officer for the state and serves a four-year term for which he receives an annual salary of $19,000.

The attorney general must be at least twenty-five at the time of his election and a United States citizen who has resided within the state two years preceding his election. He must also be admitted to practice law in Montana and have been actively engaged in the practice of law for at least five years prior to election.

The present attorney general has an eight member full-time legal staff including a chief deputy, an assistant chief deputy in charge of the civil division, four assistants in the civil division and two assistants in the criminal division. Under executive reorganization, the attorney general is the statutory head of the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice and related agencies are discussed in a prior chapter.

Montana law requires the attorney general to attend the Supreme Court and prosecute or defend all causes to which the state or any officer thereof-in his official capacity - is a party; and, all causes to which any county may be a party unless the interest of the county is adverse to the state or some officer thereof acting in his official capacity. The attorney general must keep a register of all cases in which he is required to appear, which must, during business hours, be open to public inspection. The record must show the county, district and court in which cases have been instituted and tried, and whether they are civil or criminal. If criminal, the register must show the nature of the crime; the mode of prosecution; the stage of proceedings; and, when prosecuted to sentence, a memorandum of the sentence and of the execution thereof if the same has been executed; and if not executed, of the reason of the delay or prevention. The attorney general must also give his written opinion without fee to the legislature and to any state officer, board, or commission to any county attorney, and to the county commissioners of any county of the state when required upon any question of law relating to their respective offices.

Table C-5
Attorney General's Office
Caseload 1971-1973

	1971	1972	1973
Official Opinions	20	37	30
Letter Opinions	500	200	150
Complaints & Requests for Information	2,000	2,600	3,500
Civil Cases	50	63	58
Criminal Appeals (State)	34	45	53
Habeas Corpus Fed. District Court	14	9	11
Habeas Corpus 9th Circuit	6	6	5
Habeas Corpus U.S. Supreme Court	2	3	-
Extraditions Reviewed	113	109	139

By law, the attorney general exercises supervisory powers over county attorneys and, from time to time, he is to require reports as to the condition of public business entrusted to the county attorneys.

In a recent case, State ex rel Woodahl v. District Court", the Montana Supreme Court held that the attorney general has no power to initiate a felony prosecution in a district court independent of the county attorney. However, he may order the county attorney to do so.

PROSECUTOR TRAINING COORDINATOR

The Board of Crime Control has awarded the attorney general a grant to establish the position of training coordinator for county attorneys within the Department of Justice beginning January 1, 1974. The program is a cooperative effort between the Montana county attorneys and the attorney general to provide needed services to Montana's 56 county attorneys.

The coordinator is an attorney experienced in the area of criminal prosecution. His duties include: 1) providing local training in current aspects of the criminal law to county attorneys and other law enforcement personnel; 2) assisting in developing and disseminating standards, procedures and policies to insure that criminal laws are applied consistently and uniformly throughout Montana; 3) consolidating present and past information on important aspects of the criminal law and providing a pool of official opinions, legal briefs and other relevant criminal law enforcement; and, 4) providing assistance with research, briefs, or other technical assistance requested by a county attorney or law enforcement official.

County Attorneys

The county attorney is responsible for the prosecution of criminal offenses. Each of Montana's 56 counties has a county attorney who is elected to a four-year term and who must be admitted to practice law in Montana. Vacancies are filled by appointment of the county commissioners. If a vacancy occurs and no licensed eligible attorney resides in the county, the Board of County Commissioners has the power to employ special counsel from outside the county.

County attorneys receive annual salaries ranging from $7,000 to $16,000-half of which is paid by the state. County attorneys are not prohibited from engaging in private practice but cannot present any claim against the county. The county must provide office space, supplies, a library and support staff including deputies. A deputy can receive up to 90 percent of the county attorney's salary. In the state's largest county, Yellowstone, the county attorney has nine deputies, one of whom is full-time and five secretaries. His budget for 1973-74 is $147,945.

In addition to the responsibilities for criminal prosecution, the county attorney has numerous statutory civil functions. He is the legal advisor of the Board of County Commissioners and other county agencies. He represents the county in all actions, suits and procedings in which the county is a party. He must, when required, give his opinion in writing to county officers on matters relating to the duties of their respective offices. He must also represent the state in all matters and proceedings to which it is a party or in which it may be beneficially interested at all times and in all places within his county. It is the duty of the county attorney to assist the juvenile probation officer in investigating complaints under the Juvenile Court Act and to prosecute all persons charged with violating any provisions of the juvenile act when requested by the juvenile court.

Legislation was introduced in 1973, to establish full-time district attorneys; it was not enacted. It is doubtful that such legislation will be enacted during the 1974 Legislature.

As part of his annual report, the Attorney General compiled reports made to him by county attorneys concerning activities in their offices. A summary of these reports is contained in Table C-6. The table does not show the number of misdemeanor prosecutions.

Table C-6
1973 County Attorneys' Reports To the Attorney General
July 1, 1972 through June 30, 1973

	DRUG RELATED				OTHER FELONIES				SAMPLE DRUGS	CIVIL ACTIONS	
County	Charges Filed	Convic-tions	Acquit-tals	Dismis-sals	Charges Filed	Convic-tions	Acquit-tals	Dismis-sals	Sent to C.I. Lab	Init-iated	Defended
Beaverhead	9	7	0	0	9	6	0	0	18	0	3
Big Horn	0	0	0	0	27	1	0	8	2	3	0
Blaine	2	0	0	0	15	7	0	2	2	0	0
Broadwater	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon	NOT REPORTING										
Carter	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	1	1	8	0
Cascade	97	28	0	45	408	113	1	38	95	0	0
Chouteau	7	1	0	6	8	2	0	4	3	3	0
Custer	8	8	0	0	29	26	0	3	0	2	0
Daniels	6	4	0	2	8	7	0	1	9	0	0
Dawson	10	8	0	1	21	13	0	3	45	0	4
Deer Lodge	2	2	0	0	7	5	0	2	0	0	1
Fallon	0	0	0	0	14	9	0	2	0	0	2
Fergus	16	7	0	1	25	13	0	9	17	14	0
Flathead	35	23	0	8	110	38	0	32	76	5	1
Gallatin	31	23	0	2	45	26	2	2	0	43	4
Garfield	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Glacier	10	9	0	1	36	4	0	7	0	65	0
Golden Valley	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Granite	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	0
Hill	14	6	0	5	26	11	0	14	18	0	3
Jefferson	3	6	--	--	19	9	--	--	--	2	1
Judith Basin	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	NOT REPORTING										

Table C-6 (continued)
1973 County Attorneys' Reports To the Attorney General
July 1, 1972 through June 30, 1973

County	DRUG RELATED				OTHER FELONIES				SAMPLE DRUGS	CIVIL ACTIONS	
	Charges Filed	Convic-tions	Acquit-tals	Dismis-sals	Charges Filed	Convic-tions	Acquit-tals	Dismis-sals	Sent to C.I. Lab	Init-iated	Defended
Lewis & Clark	38	15	0	4	87	48	1	14	44	139	197
Liberty	3	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lincoln	13	10	0	1	67	18	1	22	26	15	14
Madison	5	5	0	0	2	1	0	1	4	4	12
McCone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meagher	4	3	1	0	6	4	2	0	6	54	0
Mineral	11	3	0	3	7	5	0	0	27	0	0
Missoula	76	61	0	22	222	103	2	158	427	12	7
Musselshell	NOT REPORTING										
Park	6	6	0	0	19	13	1	1	11	0	0
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips	1	1	0	0	10	10	0	0	1	0	0
Pondera	19	1	0	2	8	6	0	2	0	2	1
Powder River	8	6	2	0	6	5	0	1	6	0	2
Powell	1	1	0	0	16	9	0	1	1	1	10
Prairie	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	7	2	2	0
Ravalli	14	11	0	3	42	14	1	6	0	0	1
Richland	4	4	0	0	15	5	0	4	2	0	0
Roosevelt	0	0	0	0	12	10	0	2	0	0	1
Rosebud	3	3	0	0	26	22	0	2	6	0	0
Sanders	NOT REPORTING										
Sheridan	3	3	0	0	6	4	0	1	0	0	0
Silver Bow	3	2	0	1	77	15	1	7	2	0	8
Stillwater	3	3	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0

Table C-6 (continued)
1973 County Attorneys' Reports To the Attorney General
July 1, 1972 through June 30, 1973

County	DRUG RELATED				OTHER FELONIES				SAMPLE DRUGS	CIVIL ACTIONS	
	Charges Filed	Convic-tions	Acquit-tals	Dismis-sals	Charges Filed	Convic-tions	Acquit-tals	Dismis-sals	Sent to C.I. Lab	Init-iated	Defended
Sweet Grass	4	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	10	0	1
Teton	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	4	0
Toole	12	9	3	0	4	4	0	0	0	13	1
Treasure	NOT REPORTING										
Valley	5	4	0	0	46	18	0	8	8	0	1
Wheatland	2	2	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
Wibaux	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	2
Yellowstone	101	56	0	35	259	135	4	33	--	142	142
TOTALS	565	348	6	143	1796	769	18	402	872	534	420

Prosecution Schools

In 1973, through grants from the Board of Crime Control, the Montana County Attorneys Association initiated an in-state, continuing, legal education program. The first seminar held in March at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy Bureau was a day and a half in length and dealt with the prosecution of drug cases and trial tactics. The school was attended by thirty county attorneys and deputies. The second seminar was held in August in connection with the Association's annual meeting. Emphasis was again on trial tactics and more than forty county attorneys and deputies attended.

City Attorneys

City Attorneys are appointed by the city council and hold office for two-year terms. They must be licensed to practice law in Montana and are paid an annual salary which is fixed by ordinance.

It is the statutory duty of the city attorney to attend the police court and district court and prosecute on behalf of the city. He must, when required, draw for the use of the city council ordinances for the government of the city. When required, he must give his written opinion to the mayor or city council on questions pertaining to the duties and the rights, liabilities and powers of the corporation.

The city attorney does prosecute those misdemeanor offenses which can be tried in police court and all violations of municipal ordinances. The only prosecutions he handles in district court are appeals from the police court. All felony offenses must be prosecuted by the county attorney.

Public Defenders

Montana does not have a statewide public defender program. There is, however, the Montana Defender Project, a clinical training program at the University of Montana School of Law, which provides legal assistance to inmates at the state prison. This program is described in more detail in the chapter concerning the law school.

Generally, counsel for indigent defendants is provided by assigned private counsel. By statute, counsel must be assigned by a court of record. Although an indigent defendant in justice court is entitled to court assigned counsel, the justice court, not being a court of record, cannot assign counsel. The defendant must appear before the district court to have counsel assigned.

An attorney assigned to represent an indigent defendant in a criminal proceeding is paid a sum the district court judge or justice of the supreme court certifies to be reasonable. He is also entitled to be reimbursed for all reasonable costs incurred in the criminal proceedings. These costs are chargeable to the county in which the proceeding arose.

By law, any county can establish a public defenders office and appoint a salaried public defender and such assistants as may be necessary. The costs of these offices must be born by the county.

All of the larger counties and a few smaller counties have established public defender offices employing from one to five attorneys appointed for terms of one to two years. These attorneys are paid salaries of up to $800 per month. The public defenders are not prohibited from engaging in private practice and most do. Consequently, most public defenders conduct their defense work out of their private offices.

Statistics on assigned counsel are not available. However, it is estimated that in more than 75% of the cases filed in district court, defense counsel is assigned. An estimated caseload per county can be determined by looking at the number of cases filed in the district court for the county as shown in the preceding Table, C-3.

In several counties, juvenile offenders as well as public defenders are employed. The juvenile defender represents the juvenile in court proceedings and is available to advise the juvenile before court action is initiated and in cases where no court action is contemplated. The juvenile defender may also represent a juvenile in a non-criminal action such as a dependency or neglect case.

THE LEGAL INTERN PROJECT

Through a grant from the Board of Crime Control, the University of Montana Law School conducts a legal intern program. Law students are placed in various criminal justice agencies throughout the state for the three summer months. The program provides the agencies with needed legal assistance county budgets are normally unable to provide and provides practical experience to the students. All interns have completed two years including courses in criminal law and criminal procedure.

Although emphasis is placed on assigning students to county attorney offices, some students are placed with other agencies. In 1972, twenty student interns were placed in county attorney offices, police departments and juvenile probation offices. In 1973, thirty students were assigned to county attorney offices, police departments, juvenile probation offices, district court judges and public defender offices.

During the school year,the law school places students in offices in the immediate vicinity of Missoula where the law school is located and provides research assistance to county attorneys. Three to four students are assigned to research specific points of law for county attorneys who have requested assistance.

According to comments received, this assistance project is extremely beneficial to the county attorneys, providing them with needed research which they may not have the time to do or which they cannot do properly because of inadequate libraries.

MONTANA DEFENDER PROJECT

The clinical training program of the Law School centers around the Montana Defender Project. This project provides legal services to penitentiary inmates and, to a lesser degree, assistance to indigent Indians in federal courts.

It is the philosophy of the program that exposure to the problems of the accused, the incarcerated or economically disadvantaged serves to sensitize the law student to the needs of society. Student interns in legal aid are involved in every step of the program except that the professor in charge of the students must carry the burden in court matters. Every graduating lawyer is equipped fully to handle the problems of the public in a compassionate and professional manner. Legal interns in the defender project travel to the state prison in Deer Lodge, Montana to conduct interviews. Court records are obtained and a complete study is made of the case.

In 1968, the Montana Legislature created a mechanism (95-2501-04, R.C.M., 1947) which ensures a degree of statewide uniformity in criminal sentencing. Through the efforts of the Montana defender project the Sentence Review Board has come to deal with the individual inmate and his particular problems rather than with equal sentences for similar crimes. Student interns, under the direction of a supervisor, handle cases before the review board including the oral presentation of petitions to the Board.

Legal interns represent inmates at parole hearings, parole revocation hearings and on-site hearings in the case of a violation.

Several cases handled by the defender project have become landmarks in the criminal law -- guides to defenders and prosecutors alike in the administration of justice.

The defender project investigates incarcerations to determine that the doctrine of due process applied. Cases are pursued as far as necessary to see that justice is done. In these endeavors, students are involved to the extent permitted under existing court rules.

The project has an attorney-director who supervises the work of the student interns and who handles all proceedings in which the students cannot participate.

Table C-7
Montana Defender Project
Caseload 1971-1973

	No. of Students	No. of Cases Assigned
1971	34	98
1972	56	124
1973	40	81*

* This figure represents only the cases assigned for fall semesters as of November 2, 1973. The Montana Defender Project handles criminal cases from the Montana State Prison. Every letter of inquiry (application) for assistance is answered.

INDIAN LAW PROGRAM

There is no coordinated Indian law program in the state. However, several things are being done in the field by interested persons.

A seminar is taught at the University of Montana Law School in Indian Law. Students enrolled in this seminar and some from the legal aid program, supervised by Prof. John McDermott, provide legal services to reservations, Indians, organizations and communities when requested and when educationally beneficial. Two examples of the legal problems that have been handled in the past are: the representation, at the suggestion of the Montana Supreme Court, of a state judge in a question of the state's jurisdiction over Indians, and, the representation of Indians seeking enrollment in their tribe.

Currently the students are involved indirectly in litigation of state-federal tribal jurisdiction. In addition, Professor McDermott, with some law student assistance, is responsible for the publication of the Indian Law Digest.

Under a two year CLEPR (Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility) grant, eight students were placed as interns on the reservations during the summer of 1972. The interns acted as tribal prosecutors, advisors and public defenders. This program, however, was terminated by the Council because full-time, year-around involvement on the reservations could not be maintained.

Professor John McDermott has received monies from the National Indian Court Judges Association for three different programs: 1) a training program for Indian Court clerks; 2) a monthly training program for tribal court judges; and, 3) preparation of lesson materials for the training of tribal court judges.

Professor McDermott is planning two programs beneficial to Indian Tribal Courts. The first is a program to provide a basic law library for tribal judges and a short course in legal research and library science for a tribal representative who will be librarian. The second plan is an Indian Law Intern Program to allow the placement of 8-10 law students with the courts of the various tribes. Interns will serve as prosecutors, advisors and public defenders and will train lay advocates to assume those roles at the end of the intern period.

The juvenile courts of Montana are a part of the District Court. The District Judges have full discretion over the activities of the court. By law, the judge may appoint a chief probation officer and necessary deputies. He may also order the county to supply whatever resources are necessary to run the juvenile court.

The court is completely supported by the counties within the judicial district, except the judges' salary is partially funded by the state.

As the general operating procedures of the court are determined by the Judge, within the 18 judicial districts there are an equal number of different operating procedures. This is inevitable because of the differing philosophies and interpretations of the law.

One disadvantage of this "non" system of administering justice is inherent inequity. A youth in one area of Montana may be treated entirely different from a youth committing the same offense in another part of the state.

On the other hand, this arrangement permits the courts to act more expediently and efficiently than if they were part of a large system. The present fragmented system avoids the unneeded uniformity created by a large system.

The activities of the juvenile court are primarily informal. Ninety-five percent of the cases referred to the juvenile court are handled through informal disposition by the juvenile probation officer.

The majority of offenses committed by youth referred to the juvenile court are "status offenses" which are not offenses for adults.

Liquor violation is still the major offense for the juvenile. Approximately 25 percent of referrals are for this offense. Runaway, ungovernable, and curfew violation account for another 20 percent of the violations.

Table C-8
Juvenile Justice System Referrals
Statewide
1970-1972

	Number Referred	No. of Offenses Committed By Those Referred	No. Handled Informally	No. Handled Formally	No. Placed In Institutions
1970	6,062	--	--	--	--
1971	5,639	9,695	5,409	230	105
1972	5,979	8,340	5,652	327	131

The Montana juvenile courts are experiencing a phenomenon in the area of referral services. Over the past three years the percentage of non-law enforcement referrals has increased steadily for the female offender. In the first six months of 1973, non-law enforcement referrals accounted for 20 percent of the females received by the court. Most of these are parental referrals, and indicate that people are using the court as an agency for solving family problems.

The stated objectives of the Montana juvenile court system are:

1. That the care, custody, education, and discipline of the child, a person under eighteen years of age, shall approximate, as nearly as may be, that which should be given the child by its parents.

2. That, any delinquent child shall be treated, not as a criminal, but as misdirected and misgiven, and needing aid, encouragement,help and assistance.

3. That, the parents or guardians of such child may be compelled to perform their moral and legal duty in the interest of the child.

4. That children under the jurisdiction of the court are wards of the state, subject to the discipline and entitled to the protection of the state, which may intervene to safeguard them from neglect or injury and to enforce the legal obligation due to them and from them.

5. That juveniles sixteen years of age or older accused of committing or the attempt to commit murder, manslaughter, arson in the first or second degree, assault in the first or second degree, robbery, burglary and carrying a deadly weapon with intent to assault, or who commits rape, may be proceeded against the same as an adult.

6. That any juvenile charged with delinquency on a written petition shall have the right to demand a jury trial.

7. That any juvenile charged with delinquency on a written petition shall have the right to be represented by counsel.

8. That any juvenile found to be a delinquent has the right to appeal the decision.

9. That juveniles shall be protected from public release of their names in delinquency matters.

The unstated objectives of the Montana juvenile court system are:

1. To keep as many juveniles as possible out of the formal court system.

2. To provide court services such as counseling, foster care, psychological help, etc. to juvenile and their parents before they enter the formal juvenile court.

3. To develop community awareness of the juvenile system without releasing names of juveniles.

4. To develop a series of alternatives prior to formal court action in juvenile matters.

5. To develop the use of community resources outside of the court to help juveniles.

6. To de-emphasize the word delinquent when dealing with outside groups.

7. To get communities to work with youth to keep youth from entering the system.

8. To teach the juvenile how to help himself.

9. To eliminate or slow down delinquent behavior in juveniles.

It should be noted that the stated objectives of the Montana juvenile court system are set by law. The formal system is two-fold in that it provides for a system which will treat juveniles as parents should "normally" treat them while establishing a framework to provide legal safeguards. The unstated objectives are the basis for the informal juvenile court system. There may be many other unstated objectives but these are the most commonly observed.

There are 47 juvenile probation offices centrally located in 18 judicial districts in the state. Another 38 satellite offices are shared with other agencies.

The programs offered include: individual and group foster care programs; private and public institution programs; medical and mental examinations; work-study programs; youth-offense work programs; specialized-counseling programs; officer-evaluation programs; and, resource development programs which include such areas as jobs-for-youth, camps, foster care, education and any new ideas that come up in individual districts.

Outside resource referrals-used in all districts to varying degrees include: mental health care; youth centers; legal aid assistance; social and rehabilitation departments; health departments and, school referrals.

The juvenile probation officer has a variety of duties-some of which are incompatible with other duties. He may be involved in the arrest, detention, preliminary inquiry, and probation of a youth coming into the system. He may be involved further in prosecuting the youth before the court as well as completing the pre-sentence investigation of the youth. In some cases, the juvenile probation officer not only has to do pre-sentences investigations of juveniles but also of adult offenders. The latter duty is not a proper role of the juvenile justice system much less the juvenile court system. In a few districts, the juvenile probation officer is involved in completing social investigation reports on divorce cases. This duty could be compatible if a family court concept was in use in the state, but under current procedures it is merely time consuming.

Travel often involves so much time, that the officer is simply processing youth rather than counseling.

In many districts, the officers have adjusted to the conflict of rules by eliminating various duties or delegating them to others. For example, very few officers arrest juveniles. This duty has been transferred to the peace officer who rightfully should conduct arrests.

A second hindrance to efficiency in the juvenile court system is the apparent lack of selection and training criteria for employees. Such uniformity is difficult in the current arrangement of eighteen sub-systems.

A third constraint of the existing juvenile system is the lack of manpower and materials. There is a lack of office space for counseling, inadequate manpower and, overall, a lack of money to achieve program and personnel objectives. In seven judicial districts, adequate secretarial help is unavailable placing additional duties upon the probation officers.

One of the main reasons volunteers have been encouraged to enter Montana juvenile court system is to handle some of the problems that full-time professional people cannot.

Data about court operation gives only an account of what is happening at a given time in budgets and programs. The system-even on a judicial district basis-does not analyze the data nor is it capable of doing so at this time. It is easy to check the number of youth who flow through the system but no method has been used in Montana to keep track and evaluate those youth once they enter it. The system at this time is not capable of observing, reporting and evaluating the corrective treatment it demands.

SECTION D. CORRECTIONS

EXISTING CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
AND
AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Montana State Prison

The Montana State Prison is located in Deer Lodge and has a capacity of 600 male offenders. In 1867, the United States Congress appropriated funds for the construction of a federal prison to serve the needs of the territory. Construction began in 1869 and was not completed until 1879. In 1893, the perimeter area was walled. The cost of construction for the original 14-cell building, in 1879, was $39,300.00.

Since relatively few women offenders are incarcerated, the women's quarters at Montana State Prison have been closed. On June 30, 1973, there were four female prisoners in custody at the state hospital in Warm Springs. Female prisoners that require more security are transferred to the Nebraska Penitentiary system at York, Nebraska by compactual arrangement. There are currently two Montana females at York.

Table D-1
Monthly Admissions to State Prison - 1972

	Total	Start Sent.	Trans.	Parole Violator	Return Escapee	Never Before	Prior Admissions
January	20	13	2	5	0	13	7
February	28	21	3	4	0	16	12
March	38	26	2	9	0	22	15
April	31	24	5	2	0	21	10
May	27	18	3	6	0	15	12
June	43	33	3	5	2	31	12
July	27	17	4	5	1	21	6
August	28	22	3	2	1	19	8
September	36	23	7	4	2	21	15
October	36	26	3	6	1	27	8
November	34	21	6	6	1	28	6
December	49	35	9	5	0	34	15
TOTAL	397	280	50	59	8	270	127
%	.100	.71	.12	.15	.2	.68	.32

The average daily population of the prison in 1973 was 284.06. This shows an increase of 25 men per day over the previous years.

The physical plant at the prison contains cellblocks and auxiliary services including food service, a commissary, maintenance, warehousing, clothing, vehicle maintenance, vocational training, recreation, educational programs and medical and psychological services. Various agencies, both public and private, contribute to the programs and services offered. Illustration D-1 shows the organization of services offered at the prison.

The original walled prison has deteriorated over the years and has proven costly to maintain. Partly because of its physical condition, it is difficult to institute truly rehabilitative programs at that site.

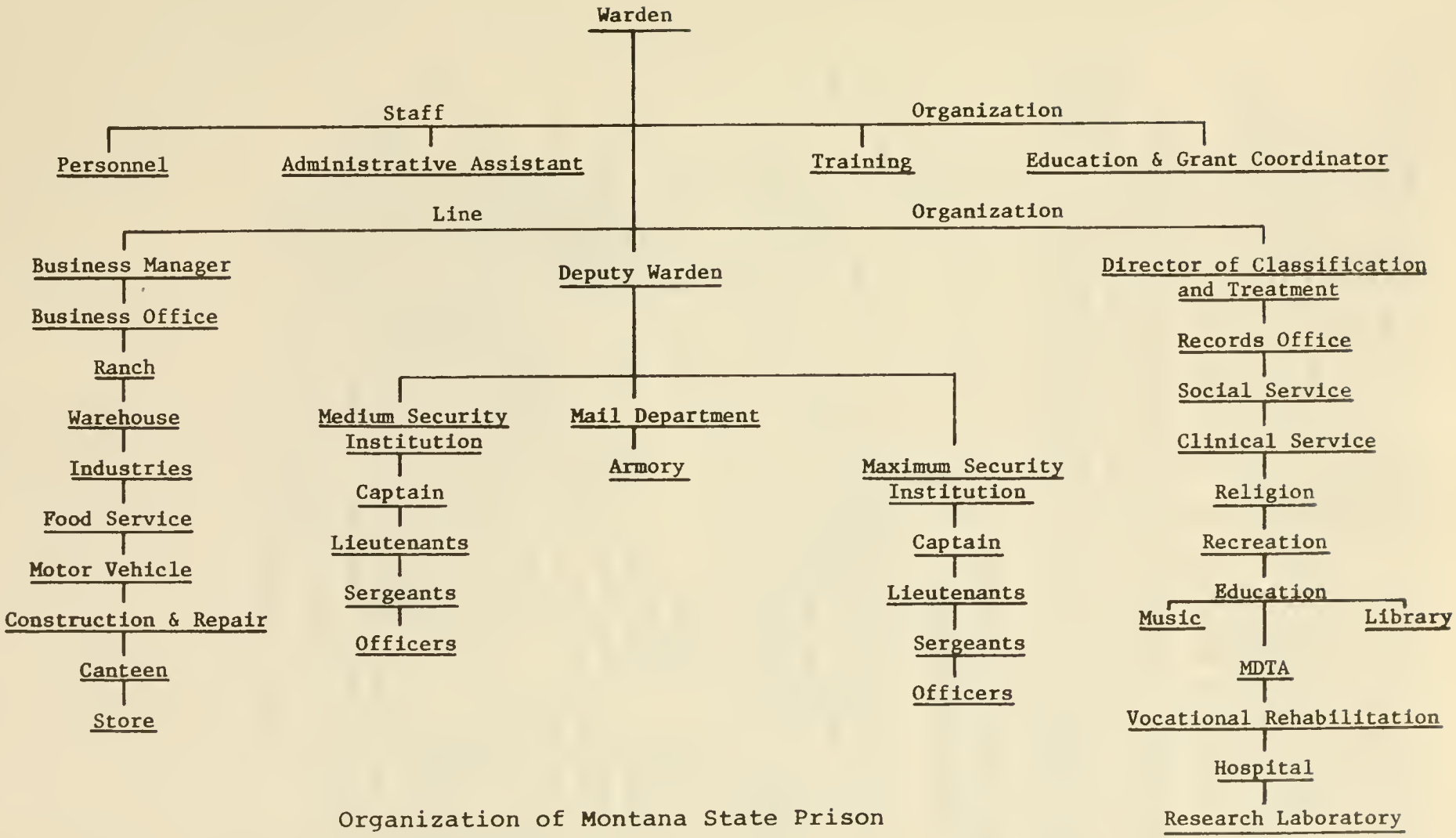
The Department of Institutions has recently received an allocation of funds for the construction of new facilities which will allow abandonment of the old institution.

The new construction will be at the site of the existing prison ranch. The ranch, consisting of approximately 33,000 acres, was purchased in 1954. Construction at the ranch has progressed steadily since the purchase of the land. The 200 man capacity Rothe Hall was begun in 1958, and completed in 1963. A tag plant was built in 1965. A dairy was completed in 1968.

The ranch area also contains farm and maintenance buildings, a swinery, sawmill, beef herd, poultry, hay and grain, pasture, crops and an abattoir which was built in 1953 and recently remodeled to meet federal specifications. In addition to supplying itself and most other state institutions with food, the ranch also serves as a vocational educational training ground.

During FY 73, several major studies were conducted in regard to ranch operations. The ranch was evaluated by the Economist and Livestock Specialist, of the Cooperative Extension Service, Montana State University, during February, 1973. That study recommended the establishment of a feed lot operation and a herd reduction to 2119 cattle. The study concluded that the feed lot operation would increase meat production to a capability of supplying 550,000 pounds of beef to the institutions serviced. It would also provide

Illustration D-1



Organization of Montana State Prison

for a reduction in the ranch herd and a net annual savings even though some purchases of grain, hay and supplement would be necessary for a feed lot operation. The Range Survey conducted in April, 1973 by the state and district Soil Conservation Service showed the range was not capable of producing ample grazing for more than 3,000 cattle in the ranch herd. Consequently, construction of a feed lot began in April, 1973 and completed in November. The feed lot was built for a maximum capacity of 900 beef cattle.

Montana State Prison had previously housed the State Bureau of Criminal Identification. However on March 1, 1973 the Bureau was moved to Helena as directed by Executive Reorganization Order 3-72. The prison has had to re-establish its inmate records within the prisons' organizational framework.

Other programs include:

CLINICAL SERVICES PROGRAM

To further increase the Prison's capability in dealing with the problem of incarcerated felons, the Board of Crime Control awarded funds to establish a Clinical Services Program. The program employs one full-time clinical psychologist as project director and a second clinical psychologist on a consultant basis. Two trainee clinical psychologists will be hired on a part-time basis.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

The Board of Crime Control also awarded funds to the prison to conduct in-service training. The program was geared to provide the older employee, on a voluntary participation basis, with an opportunity to increase his professional skills. However, in October 72, program evaluations reflected the program was reaching a very low percentile of the personnel. The program was reorganized in December, 1973. Personnel were scheduled by name to receive 224 hours of professional development training. The training covers disturbance control, correctional tactics, emergency procedures, correctional counseling techniques, and handling of special problems. Twenty-eight members of the correctional staff have completed the training.

POST SECONDARY EDUCATION

Financial support of the Board of Crime Control and cooperation of the University of Montana, made continuation of Post Secondary Education possible. The program provides for a 2-year certificate in corrections and allows for transfer of credits to a higher degree program. It also provided for veterans' benefits to be paid to those eligible. During FY 1973, an average of 45 employees participated in the program. Seven correctional starr employees have thus far completed the certificate program.

A post secondary education program for the incarcerated was implemented in January, 1973 with courses being offered by the University faculty during winter quarter and again during spring quarter. Class enrollments averaged 17 and the instruction moved forward at a regular pace with final evaluations showing a grade distribution equal to students in the university setting.

Table D-2
Inmate's Education Program
1971-1973

	1971	1972	1973
Cost			
Adult Basic Education Program	$48,223.00	$49,840.29	$50,645.00
Manpower Development & Training	194,200.00	186,439.27	145,933.00
Performance			
ABE Program			
Inmates' Average Standard Achievement Test Score		7.7 grade	8.5 grade
Number enrolled in academic classes		120	130
Total possible student hours		16,585 hours	18,000 hours
Teacher hours		7,780 hours	8,000 hours
Number of GED Certificates granted		27	40
Number taking correspondence courses		10	5
MDTA Program			
Number of Vocational Training Courses (Open entry - open exit type)		3	3
Number enrolled in Vocational Training Courses		70	101

INDIAN PRE-PAROLE COUNSELOR

Continuation of the services provided by the Indian pre-parole officer/counselor have helped immensely in obtaining a greater rapport with the Indian inmates and in their placement in vocational and educational programs as well as post-release jobs. This position was continued during FY 1973 through funding by the Board of Crime Control.

COMMUNICATIONS

The updating of the Prison's communication system was completed in FY 1973. This system is now operating as a multi-county communication system designed to meet the total needs of Montana State Prison, the state registrar of Motor Vehicles, Powell County and the City of Deer Lodge. It encompasses two complete base stations coupled through a control center console which allows for the simultaneous operation of the two channel base stations. Each base station is capable of being used as a backup unit for the other. A phone patch service is also in use with the updated system.

Equipment purchased previously includes: audio-visual training aids; a metal gun detector; video camera and recorder; 1 microfilm camera and reader/printer; and, riot control equipment and weapons.

Table D-3
Program Cost Summary
Montana State Prison Budget
FY 1972-1973

	FY 1973	FY 1972
Administration	$ 146,366	$ 147,742
Care & Custody	1,443,668	1,404,637
General Services	562,273	585,565
Education	50,645	49,841
Ranch	361,064	391,237
Bureau of Identification	49,317	53,638
Manpower Development & Training	145,933	61,910
TOTAL PROGRAMS	$2,759,266	$2,694,570
Personal Services	2,004,937	1,887,477
Operating Expenses	686,853	695,497
Equipment & Livestock	15,309	28,268
LEAA Grants	52,167	83,328
TOTAL BY CATEGORY	$2,759,266	$2,694,570
General Fund	2,419.144	2,223,841
Earmarked Revenue Fund	108,908	314,664
Federal & Private Revenue Fund	33,114	21,286
Law Enforcement Assistance Fund	52,167	69,384
Fire Clearance Fund	-0-	3,485
Manpower Development & Training	145,933	61,910
TOTAL FUNDING	$2,759,266	$2,694,570

Table D-4
Employee and Inmate
Cost Summary
FY 1971-1973

	1971	1972	1973
Cost	$136,744.00	$147,742.74	$146,364.00
Performance			
Employees			
Count	219	213	229
Hired	49	54	102
MDTA		13	0
Terminated	55	51	111
Year End Count	213	229	220
Inmates			
Annual per capita cost	8,752.70	9,894.45	9,714.01
Daily per capita cost	23.98	27.10	26.61
Number of payment claims processed	2,450	2,154	2,101
Number of requisitions processed	492	589	466

Table D-5
Caseload Summary

	1971		1972		1973	
Cost	$1,449,342.00		$1,404,636.00		$1,443,668.00	
Performance						
Total Inmate Days	94,888.00		94,827.00		103,600.78	
Average Daily Count	259.97		259.06		284.06	
Receipts	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Received Regular	217	6	220	5	259	10
Returned Parole Violators	54	2	57	0	53	0
Violated Suspended Sentence	8	0	36	4	20	1
Received new number	1	0	0	0	0	0
Returned from Warm Springs	7	6	7	10	15	10
Returned from Swan River	16	0	14	0	26	0
Returned from Galen	14	0	2	0	1	0
Returned Probation Violators	3	0	7	0	7	0
Returned by Court Order	2	0	3	0	4	0
Returned from Escape	17	0	10	1	7	2
Received under Interstate Compact			3	0	4	0
TOTALS	339	14	359	20	396	23

Table D-6
Montana State Prison
Inmate Analysis

The following is a compilation of statistical data relating to the prison and its population

Monthly Admissions to State Prison - 1971 & 1972

	TOTAL '71	TOTAL '72		TOTAL '71	TOTAL '72
January	25	20	July	21	27
February	32	28	August	33	28
March	28	38	September	33	36
April	26	31	October	26	36
May	21	27	November	50	34
June	25	43	December	27	49

TOTAL - 357 (1971)
397 (1972)

Admissions by Crime

TOTAL	TOTAL	357 ('71) - 397 ('72)
	1971	1972
Against Person		
Homicide	27	27
Forcible Rape	9	9
Robbery	27	25
Assault	31	25
Against Property		
Burglary	97	98
Larceny-Theft	123	141
Auto Theft	10	18
Other		
Drugs	21	35
Sex	10	5
Other	2	14

Admissions by Race and Sex

		TOTAL 1971	TOTAL 1972	
White		250	279	
Indian		101	118	
Negro		1	1	
Mexican		5	6	
	TOTAL	357	395	+ 2 Chinese = 397
Male		342	375	
Female		15	22	
	TOTAL	357	397	

Table D-6 (continued)

Admissions to Prison by Age

Age	Total	
	1971	1972
18-20	64	67
21-25	98	132
26-30	56	59
31-35	46	39
36-40	31	33
41-45	25	29
46-50	16	12
51-55	9	12
56-60	7	9
60 & over	5	2
	357	394 + 3 17 & under=397

Monthly Releases From Correctional Facility
1971 & 1972

	Total	Releases		Total	Releases
January	25	20	July	39	18
February	39	24	August	27	41
March	19	19	September	47	44
April	34	33	October	17	28
May	17	33	November	30	31
June	19	50	December	56	23

TOTAL (1971)=369
(1972)=364

Table D-7
Admissions to State Prison by County
For 1971 & 1972

	1971	1972	TOTAL
Beaverhead	7	6	13
Big Horn	6	2	8
Blaine	5	1	6
Broadwater	3	-	3
Carbon	1	1	2
Carter	-	1	1
Cascade	38	36	74
Chouteau	-	1	1
Custer	12	12	24
Daniels	-	1	1
Dawson	5	8	13
Deer Lodge	3	6	9
Fallon	2	5	7
Fergus	7	6	13
Flathead	24	29	53
Gallatin	18	14	32
Garfield	-	-	-
Glacier	4	4	8
Golden Valley	1	-	1
Granite	2	-	2
Hill	11	13	24
Jefferson	1	2	3
Judith Basin	3	-	3
Lake	20	21	41
Lewis & Clark	20	19	39
Liberty	1	-	1
Lincoln	14	14	28
Madison	-	1	1
McCone	-	-	-
Meagher	2	1	3
Mineral	2	2	4
Missoula	38	29	67
Musselshell	2	3	5
Park	7	21	28
Petroleum	-	-	-
Phillips	-	6	6
Pondera	4	1	5
Powder River	2	1	3
Powell	11	20	31
Prairie	-	-	-

Table D-7 (continued)
Admissions to State Prison by County
For 1971 & 1972

	1971	1972	TOTAL
Ravalli	4	7	11
Richland	4	6	10
Roosevelt	1	-	1
Rosebud	4	3	7
Sanders	1	4	5
Sheridan	1	1	2
Silver Bow	17	16	33
Stillwater	1	-	1
Sweet Grass	4	1	5
Teton	4	4	8
Toole	4	3	7
Treasure	-	-	-
Valley	11	10	21
Wheatland	1	2	3
Wibaux	-	-	-
Yellowstone	24	44	68
TOTAL	357	388	745

Table D-8
Releases From Montana State Prison

	Paroled From M.S.P.	Discharged From M.S.P.	M.S.P. Population
July, 1972.....	13	3	267
August, 1972.....	31	4	254
September, 1972.....	27	9	246
October, 1972.....	21	3	254
November, 1972.....	18	2	256
December, 1972.....	16	2	283
January, 1973.....	6	4	314
February, 1973.....	24	1	318
March, 1973.....	16	6	320
April, 1973.....	31	5	306
May, 1973.....	17	5	311
June, 1973.....	35	5	306
TOTALS.....	255	49	286.25 Monthly Average

The Board of Pardons

In 1955, the state legislature revised the laws dealing with parole, probation, and executive clemency. Subsequently, a three-man Board of Pardons was appointed and a field staff employed. The three-man Board meets once a month.

Executive offices of the board are located at 1119 Main Street, Deer Lodge, Montana with district offices in Missoula, Billings, Miles City, Havre, Kalispell, Butte, Great Falls, Glendive and Livingston.

The Board of Pardons administers adult probation for all of Montana's eighteen judicial districts and twenty-six judicial district judges and furnishes the counties with requested services. The map in illustration D-2 shows the divisions and districts of the Board of Pardons.

Objectives of the Board of Pardons as stated by the Board are:

1. To protect society from its offenders and to re-socialize the offender without dichotomy, if feasible, allowing for the earliest possible return into the mainstream of society at the community level.

2. To provide fair and just treatment for all, regardless of ethnological origin, religious beliefs, or lack thereof.

3. To bring together criminal justice operating agencies and the research and development community.

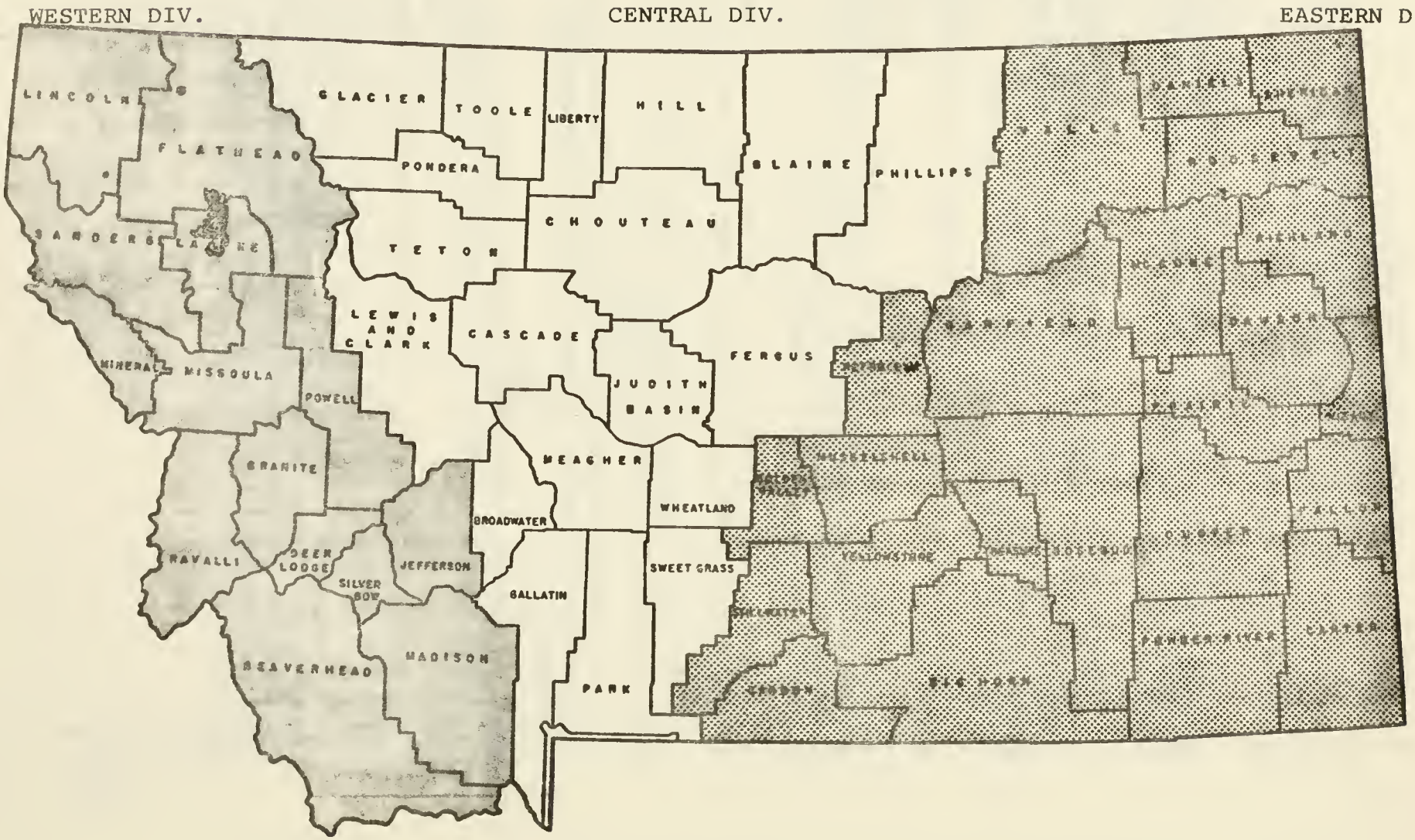
4. To identify and to discuss the significant current research developments in the field of crime prevention and deterrence.

5. To explore technology transfer techniques with a view to insuring the optimum use of research and experience to date.

The Board of Pardons is concerned with the following target groups:

1. Probationer. Probation is a treatment program in which final action in an adjudicated offender's case is suspended or deferred, so that he remains at liberty, subject to conditions imposed by, or for, the court, under the supervision and guidance of a probation-parole worker.

Illustration D-2
Board of Pardons Divisions



2. Parolee. A parolee is an offender, who after serving part of a term in a correctional institution, is conditionally released under supervision and treatment by a probation-parole worker.

A field staff of 19 is supervised by a director and his administrative staff, which is an assistant director, an institutional parole officer and three women employees.

Qualifications as a parole and probation officer are: one must be at least 21 years of age and have a baccalaureate degree. Experience, however, may be substituted for education on a 2 to 1 basis. There are no residency requirements.

The Board of Pardons has a training officer and an in-service training program. The courses offered by the Board include basic interviewing techniques, guidance, counseling and seminars on legal guidelines.

Duties of the Parole Board are: to review requests for parole; to conduct parole violations hearings; and to conduct public hearings for executive clemency.

The granting of a parole rests in the discretion of the Parole Board. In general, it is granted when, in the judgement of the Board, a prisoner who has made a satisfactory adjustment and is otherwise eligible, will avoid the violation of law, and when the factors which will affect him and his dependents upon release assure adequate public security. These factors vary in every case. The Board evaluates each case on its merits and acts, as its judgement indicates, to grant or to continue the case to a later date.

The following are some of the factors that are considered by the Board in its decision making.

A. Sentence Data.

1. Type of sentence.
2. Length of sentence.
3. Recommendations of Judge, County Attorney and other responsible officials and citizens.

Table D-9
Caseload of Board of Pardons for Fiscal Year
Ending June 30, 1973

	Interviews	Parole Revocation Hearings	P.V.'s Reparoled	Public Hearings	Discussion Cases	Total
July-August, 1972.....	82	5	5	1	17	110
September, 1972.....	31	7	1	1	6	46
October, 1972.....	31	4	0	2	11	48
November-December,1972.....	41	5	4	1	18	69
January-February, 1972.....	47	8	3	2	22	82
March, 1973.....	36	11	1	2	22	72
April, 1973.....	35	2	1	1	12	51
May, 1973.....	28	5	1	0	8	42
June, 1973.....	23	5	0	0	11	39
TOTALS.....	354	52	16	10	127	559

Table D-10
Board of Pardons Costs
Fiscal Years 1972-73

	Year Ending June 30, 1973	Year Ending June 30, 1974
Personal Services	$177,333.07	$282,960.00
Federal Funded Personal Services	75,068.49	20,750.00
Operations and Capital	50,506.64	86,890.00
Federal Funded Operations and Capital	2,356.84	4,067.00
TOTALS	$305,265.04	$394,667.00

Table D-11
Comparison of
Incarceration and
Parole Costs

	Fiscal Years		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
In Prison Per Person			
Per Day	17.29	24.93	26.61
Per Year	6,310.85	9,099.45	9,714.01
On Parole Per Person			
Per Day	.37	.59	.51
Per Year	133.78	215.65	186.14

Steps in parole are:

1. Pre-parole committee composed of prison department heads, with the Warden as chairman, meet ten days to two weeks before the Parole Board meets to make recommendations.

2. The institutional parole officer makes a separate report based on an interview with the prisoner, his prison record and records of the Board of Parole.

3. The members of the Board of Pardons each month review case studies that are sent to them. Then at a meeting in Deer Lodge, prisoners are interviewed and cases reviewed.

4. Those accepted for parole have a release plan drawn up by the institutional parole officer.

The Board conducts parole revocation hearings in each case in which a parolee is accused by his parole officer of violating one or more of the regulations of parole. The Board may re-parole; return the parolee to prison to serve additional time on his sentence; or determine that the parolee shall serve in prison his full sentence.

The rules and regulations of the Board of Pardons are as follows:

1. The parolee or probationer shall respect and obey the law and at all times be a good citizen.

2. The parolee is under the legal custody of the Montana State Prison and the warden thereof. The probationer is under the jurisdiction of the sentencing court and all parolees and probationers are under the control and supervision of the Board of Pardons.

3. When paroled, the parolee or probationer must proceed without delay to his assigned destination and report his arrival within 24 hours to the parole officer or other designated person. If paroled to a destination within the state, he may not remove himself from the district without first securing permission from the parole officer.

4. The parolee or probationer must make a monthly report on the last day of each and every month to the parole officer, giving information required on provided forms.

5. The parolee or probationer shall not carry or be in possession of any burglary tools or deadly weapons as defined by the state statute.

6. The parolee shall not use to excess, beer or intoxicating liquors. He or she shall not buy, sell, use or be in possession of dangerous drugs.

7. The parole or probationer shall make proper efforts to find and keep employment and shall support his legal dependents, if any.

8. If marriage is planned, the parolee or probationer must inform his parole officer.

9. All installment or credit purchases shall be made only with the permission of the parole officer.

10. The Board of Pardons may require additional conditions to be met by the parole or probationer if needed to protect society and the parolee or probationer.

Table D-12
Board of Pardons
Caseload of Field Officers

	Montana		Out of State In Montana		
	Parole	Probation	Parole	Probation	Total
July, 1972.....	283	690	48	88	1,109
August, 1972.....	296	709	50	83	1,138
September, 1972.....	301	723	57	94	1,175
October, 1972.....	297	761	51	98	1,207
November, 1972.....	307	756	46	103	1,212
December, 1972.....	298	794	49	101	1,242
January, 1973.....	283	794	48	97	1,222
February, 1973.....	288	810	43	98	1,239
March, 1973.....	287	823	43	98	1,251
April, 1973.....	297	837	52	92	1,278
May, 1973.....	306	851	35	98	1,290
June, 1973.....	307	877	40	102	1,326
Monthly Averages.....	296	785	47	96	1,224

Table D-13
Board of Pardons
Reports Rendered by Field Officers
During Fiscal Year
Ending June 30, 1973

	Field Inv.	Pre-Sent. Inv.	Pre-Rel. Inv.	Prob. Inv.	Viol. Inv.	Exec. Clem.	Total
July, 1972.....	5	26	21	42	70	3	167
August, 1972.....	2	29	53	39	80	4	207
September, 1972...	3	42	46	47	87	4	229
October, 1972.....	6	42	42	73	71	0	234
November, 1972....	5	40	49	59	65	1	219
December, 1972....	6	43	34	55	63	0	201
January, 1973.....	8	37	28	24	61	3	161
February, 1973....	8	42	49	46	69	1	215
March, 1973.....	7	49	39	29	89	5	218
April, 1973.....	8	48	53	67	77	4	257
May, 1973.....	5	47	51	66	64	2	235
June, 1973.....	13	36	62	53	86	3	253
TOTALS.....	76	481	527	600	882	30	2,596

INTERSTATE COMPACT ARRANGEMENT

In 1934, Congress authorized agreements or compacts among the states for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime. Since then, each of the fifty states, plus Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, has become signatory to an interstate compact for the supervision of parolees and probationers.

The primary purpose of the Interstate Probation and Parole Compact is to discourage the practice of "sundown probation or parole;" i.e., release conditioned upon leaving the jurisdiction, never to return, and without thought given to supervision. That practice was, of course, self-defeating and a denial of the fundamental goal of probation and parole to end criminal careers through the rehabilitation of those convicted of crime.

Table D-14
Board of Pardons
Deer Lodge, Montana

Fiscal Years	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Average Per Year	Predicted 1973	Predicted 1974
Paroled	208	213	181	307	284	284	238.3	297	310
Parole Revocation Hearings	62	89	54	72	89	63	71.5	64	65
Field Investigations	1,260	1,232	1,368	3,282	2,026	2,231	1,899.8	2,393	2,555
Probation (Monthly Average)	365	358.9	446.6	521.5	633	739.2	510.7	801.5	863.8
Parole (Monthly Average)	206.7	175.7	192.4	201.9	277.7	298.3	225.4	313.6	328.9
Prison Population (Monthly Average)	535	523	462	363	260	259	339.8	213	

Table D-15
Paroled by Counties
Fiscal Year July 1, 1972, Through June 30, 1973

County	Number Paroled	County	Number Paroled
Beaverhead	5	Granite	2
Big Horn	1	Hill	9
Blaine	1	Jefferson	1
Broadwater	0	Judith Basin	0
Carbon	0	Lake	10
Carter	9	Lewis & Clark	33
Cascade	18	Liberty	1
Chouteau	1	Lincoln	2
Custer	4	McCone	0
Daniels	0	Madison	1
Dawson	2	Meagher	2
Deer Lodge	13	Mineral	1
Fallon	1	Missoula	17
Fergus	1	Musselshell	0
Flathead	10	Park	7
Gallatin	4	Petroleum	0
Garfield	0	Phillips	0
Glacier	2	Pondera	1
Golden Valley	0	Powder River	0
Totals	63	Totals	87

County	Number Paroled
Powell	11
Prairie	1
Ravalli	2
Richland	1
Roosevelt	1
Rosebud	2
Sanders	2
Sheridan	0
Silver Bow	18
Stillwater	0
Sweet Grass	1
Teton	0
Toole	0
Treasure	0
Valley	2
Wheatland	0
Wibaux	0
Yellowstone	28
Totals	69

Paroled In State	219
Paroled Out of State	36
GRAND TOTAL	255

CITY-COUNTY JAILS

Montana's local community jails are independent of any statewide authority. Each community having a jail facility is required to construct, operate and maintain the facility and auxiliary programs utilizing local administration.

Montana law states that: "There must be built or provided and kept in good repair in each county, one common jail, at the expense of the county, at the county seat."

City jails have been constructed in various community's on the basis of need.

To determine the condition of local jails, the Board of Crime Control, in 1971, conducted a survey on the physical condition, administration and use of 53 county and 21 city jail facilities. The subsequent report was based on interviews with jail officials and on-site inspections. The data reported here is largely taken from that survey although an attempt has been made to update the data.

Montana's first jail is believed to be that one-room structure built in Bannack, in 1862, by Sheriff Henry Plummer who was subsequently exposed as a road agent and hanged by the Virginia City Vigilantees. It, like most other Montana jails, was built to isolate prisoners from the rest of society.

While it is generally accepted by correctional personnel that a successful crime reduction program must incorporate effective rehabilitation measures with detention facilities, and that such rehabilitation programs are most effective when the offender is confined at or near his home community; the majority of Montana's jails are in such an advanced state of disrepair that the introduction of effective rehabilitation programs is impossible.

Detention is not rehabilitation. Few of the local jails attempt to do anything other than detain prisoners. This is not the fault of local authorities. The situation exists because of lack of equipment, facilities and financial resources. Some basic programs that will pay for themselves through inherent savings should be initiated.

Education or counseling should be provided for inmates. Length of incarceration does not create a problem if the sessions (whether they be educational or therapeutic) are properly designed, preferably, to allow continuation after leaving the jail. In many areas the community will provide counseling services such as Alcoholics Anonymous counseling or religious counseling. It is important that the inmate make some use of his idle time.

Some form of recreation is as important as education and counseling and has a therapeutic effect. While recreational facilities need not be elaborate, there must be sufficient area for physical exercise. Out-of-doors is preferable whenever possible. Recreation may be considered entertainment and is important for physical and mental well-being.

According to survey results concerning work furlough programs, approximately one-half of the county jails in the state are currently using some form of work release. The larger counties, Yellowstone, Cascade, Missoula and Lewis and Clark, have been using the program for several years and have found it to be successful.

Work furlough is an effective program and is highly recommended. Montana has work release and prisoner furlough legislation. Montana State Prison sends qualified inmates back to county jails to work in the community under the direction of the sheriff. Jail work-release is the same program only the prisoner is sentenced to the county jail and does not transfer to the prison.

The merit of this work program is obvious; the convicted person by working at his regular job and returning to the jail during his off hours-is continuing to support his dependents or at least contribute to their support. The main dollar savings is in reduction of welfare payments. National studies have shown that the inmate that is allowed to support his dependents has a better attitude towards himself, an aptitude for rehabilitation efforts and a sense of responsibility to society.

Another monetary savings occurs when the work releasee reimburses the county for his board while he is employed. This saving more than compensates for the additional manpower needed to oversee the program.

School release is essentially the same program and has value from the standpoint of rehabilitation and reintegration but somewhat less monetary savings.

Table D-16
Incarcerations Statewide
By Offense
For 1971*

Offense	Total Number	% Of Total Misd. Incar.
Misdemeanors:		
Drunk	5,855	39%
Disturbing the Peace	2,492	17
Other Misdemeanors	1,543	10
	9,890	66%
Total Misdemeanor Incarcerations		15,044
Total Misdemeanor on Bail		4,985
Total Misdemeanor on Recognizance		3,030
Total Misdemeanor Arrests		23,059

Average Stay 10 days
Average Population 370.9

*Source: 1971 Montana Arrest Statistics

Jail Facilities*

Physical Location of Jail:

Of Montana's 56 county jails, 21 are located in the county courthouse, 33 in separate buildings, often shared with the police and fire departments, and 2 are in the city hall of the county seat.

Thirty-four of the 50 county jails for which the construction date is known were built prior to 1920 and only two jails have been built since 1966. The following breakdown shows that most of the county jails are more than 50 years old.

Construction prior to 1900	- 10
Between 1901 and 1910	- 10
Between 1911 and 1920	- 14
Between 1921 and 1930	- 4
Between 1931 and 1940	- 6
Between 1941 and 1950	- 2
Between 1951 and 1960	- 1
Between 1961 and 1965	- 1

Nine of the twenty city jails for which construction dates are known were built prior to 1920 and three of these were built before 1900. Four new jails have been built since 1966. A breakdown of the construction dates for city jails shows:

Prior to 1900	- 3
Between 1901 and 1910	- 2
Between 1911 and 1920	- 4
Between 1921 and 1930	- 0
Between 1931 and 1940	- 4
Between 1941 and 1950	- 1
Between 1951 and 1960	- 2
Between 1961 and 1965	- 0

The majority of the jails were judged to be in from fair to poor condition. A rating of the lighting, heating, wiring and ventilation systems showed:

Wiring	Heating	Lighting	Ventilation
17 good	15 good	15 good	13 good
17 fair	22 fair	20 fair	20 fair
18 poor	15 poor	17 poor	19 poor

(one jail not rated in inspection)

*From 1971 Survey

Twelve of the city jails inspected were made of brick, two of stone and one is concrete. A rating of their heating and support systems showed a slightly better overall condition.

Wiring	Heating	Lighting	Ventilation
8 good	8 good	7 good	7 good
3 fair	4 fair	3 fair	3 fair
4 poor	3 poor	3 poor	5 poor

There are 1,091 beds in the county jails surveyed, and 253 in the city jails. (This does not count mattresses placed on the floor during periods of overcrowding.)

Of the beds, 806 are set aside for adult males in the county jails, 145 for adult females and 140 for juveniles.

Of 253 beds in the city jails, 185 are set aside for adult males, 51 for adult females and 17 for juveniles.

What Facilities are Available for Juveniles in the Jail?

In the county jails, 13 have no separate facilities and 40 have cells apart from the adults.

In the city jails, only 7 have juvenile cells apart from the adult cells.

What Facilities are Available for Persons Experiencing Alcohol Withdrawal?

Of the county jails, 32 have no special facilities for persons experiencing alcohol withdrawal, 8 have a drunk tank and 7 have a special cell.

Ten of the city jails take persons experiencing alcohol withdrawal to the hospital, 7 have special facilities and 1 has a padded cell.

What is Done with Persons Experiencing Drug Intoxication?

Twenty-nine county jails send persons experiencing drug intoxication to the hospital and 5 put them in isolation. Sixteen jails have no special facilities for dealing with these people.

Of the city jails, 10 reported that persons experiencing drug intoxication are taken to the hospital. One jail puts them in a padded cell. In 7 jails there are no special facilities for handling these people.

Toilet and Bathing Facilities:

All county jails have toilet facilities and washbasins in their custody shelters (cells, dormitories, etc.). Showers and/or baths are available in all but 5 jails.

In the city jails, all custody shelters surveyed have toilet facilities and all but 4 have washbasins provided. Showers and/or baths are available in 15 facilities, while 5 have neither showerheads nor bathtubs.

Storage Space for Bedding:

Of the county jails surveyed, 36 had adequate storage space for bedding, while 12 did not.

It was reported that 13 city jails had adequate storage space.

Kitchen Facilities:

In city jails, meals are usually brought in from a cafe.

Several county jails have their own kitchens, and in some instances, the inmates cook. In some cases, meals are brought in from cafes or prisoners are taken to the cafe. In other instances, the sheriff's quarters are connected to the jail and his wife cooks for the inmates.

Segregation of Juveniles and Adult Prisoners:

Forty-four of the county jails segregate the juveniles from the adults, 3 do not and 6 do not hold juveniles.

In the city jails, 10 were reported to segregate adults from juveniles and 9 do not hold juveniles.

Supplemental Facilities for Detention of Juveniles:

Twenty-nine county jails reported foster home care is available for the detention of juveniles. Two city jails reported the same.

Twenty-two county jails and 4 city jails reported that juveniles are allowed to attend school while in jail. Others surveyed stated that this problem was not applicable to them.

Dependent, neglected children are kept in 12 of the county jails and in 3 city jails. Other city facilities surveyed noted that this problem was not applicable.

The juvenile court uses the jail as a deterrent to delinquency by placing juveniles in jail over the weekend in 33 of the county jails and 8 of the city jails surveyed.

Visitors:

The majority of both city and county jails allow visitors to bring articles to inmates. These articles include clothing, cigarettes, medical supplies, food, personal hygiene items, radios, and reading material.

Items generally not allowed are money, razors, glass, hobbies and handicrafts.

Separation of Prisoners:

Felons are kept separate from misdemeanants in 13 of the county jails and in 4 of the city jails. In 40 of the county jails, they are not kept separate.

Five of the county jails surveyed and 2 of the city jails surveyed keep sentenced prisoners separate from those awaiting trial or disposition. This was not applicable to the remaining jails.

Sentenced drunks are kept separate from other prisoners in 19 of the county jails surveyed and in 9 of the city jails. Two of the city jails do not separate them. The remaining jails only have an overnight detention facility.

Programs Available to Prisoners:

Fifteen county jails and 2 city jails make religious counseling available and 22 county and 7 city jails have work furlough programs. In addition, upon request, Alcoholics Anonymous programs are usually available.

Entertainment for Prisoners:

Generally, the only entertainment available is reading and listening to the radio.

Holding Prisoners:

All jails will hold prisoners for other cities and counties. In 46 counties, Federal prisoners are held in the county jail. Of the city jails surveyed, 10 kept Federal prisoners overnight only.

Jailer on Duty:

There is generally a full-time officer on duty in both city and county jails, 24-hours a day. A matron is generally on duty in the county jails -- and when needed -- in the city jails.

Medical Services:

A licensed physician is on call when needed and inmates are taken to the county hospital or other public hospital.

Religious Services:

Most jails do not hold religious services.

Clean Sheets:

Nine counties do issue sheets. The remaining counties and all the cities use washable or covered mattresses.

Jail Clothing:

Seventeen of the counties and 5 of the cities surveyed issue clothing. Thirty-six counties and 16 cities do not. All issue towels and sufficient blankets for warmth.

Washing Clothing:

In 34 county jails, prisoners wash their own clothing in their cells. This is also true of 8 city jails. In 19 county jails, the inmates are not expected to wash their own clothing.

Other Items Jails Issue:

Most jails, both city and county, issue soap and items for personal hygiene.

Delousing of Prisoners and Clothing:

Nineteen of the county jails and 10 of the city jails surveyed have facilities available to delouse newly received prisoners and their clothing if it is necessary.

Nineteen of the county jails and 5 of the city jails require prisoners to shower at the time they are initially received.

Phone Calls:

All county jails and all but one city jail allow prisoners to make phone calls under staff supervision.

Prisoner Mail:

Forty-five county jails and 11 city jails routinely censor incoming prisoner mail. Outgoing mail is censored in 46 county jails and 12 city jails.

Inmate Trustees:

Inmate trustees do maintenance work in 30 of the county and 8 of the city jails surveyed. They are used primarily for general maintenance and upkeep in the jails.

Handout Rules:

No printed rules are handed out to inmates, but in some cases rules are displayed on a central wall.

Inmate Destruction:

All jails seem to have the same problems in regard to destruction of jail property. Walls are defaced; mattresses, bedding and furniture are destroyed; and plumbing is plugged. Very few offenders are caught. While most jails make an attempt at upkeep, the majority are hampered by lack of funds.

Fire Plan:

The majority of jails have no formal fire plan; however, they do have basic equipment for firefighting and there is little combustible material present. The greatest danger is from smoke inhalation.

Weapon Procedures:

All jails have a standard policy of not allowing any weapons in the cell block area.

Communications:

Eight county jails and 4 city jails have an intercom system operating between the office and the cell block. In the other jails,prisoners beat on bars or shout to attract the jailer's attention.

Security Procedures:

In each Montana jail a person is subjected to a "shake-down" or a strip search prior to incarceration to eliminate the possibility of contraband entering the jail. In some cases,jail clothing is issued to lessen the possibility some article has been overlooked.

Periodic shakedown of the cells and cell block area is a common practice and efforts are made to do this inspection at irregular times to avoid establishing a pattern recognizable by inmates.

Most jails have a double door locking system which provides additional security. When it is necessary to enter the cell block area for feeding or admitting another person, the general practice is to utilize two officers whenever practicable. Seriousness of the offense and the reputation of the offender are two factors always considered by jail personnel when establishing security procedures.

Jail Population*

On the date of the survey there were 252 inmates in county jails. The estimate for the total number of prisoners incarcerated in county jails for calendar year 1970 was 13,866.

In city jails, 44 persons were being held on the date of the survey. The estimate for persons held during calendar year 1970 was 8,443. Those in city jails were being held primarily for public intoxication.

The estimate for the 1970 average daily population of county jails is based upon a ten-day average holding period. The fluctuation in the average daily population of all counties surveyed ranged from 0.1 inmates to 59.8 inmates. Only 19 per cent of the jails had a daily population in excess of 10 men. (The total average daily population of all counties was 379.9 inmates.)

The estimate for the 1970 average daily population of city jails is based upon a two-day holding period. Here the fluctuation in daily count ranged from 0.1 inmates to 10. None of the city jails had a daily population in excess of 10 men. (The total average daily population for all the cities surveyed was 23.1)

Jail Deaths:

During the last 5 years the city and county jails combined experienced a total of 24 deaths--approximately 5 per cent. In 12 of the cases the deaths were determined to be of natural causes, 9 were determined to be suicide and 3 were alcohol related.

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*1971 Survey

Jail Costs*

Meals may be prepared at the jail facilities, or, if facilities are not available, the sheriff's wife may provide food prepared in her home. In some instances, prisoners are escorted to a cafe for feeding.

The actual cost of meals varies. The average cost is approximately $2.25 per man per day and the variation of the cost of the food per day ranged from 75 cents to $3.50. In a few cases the food was purchased and given to the inmates to prepare and consume at their discretion. Cost of individual meals cannot be calculated when this is done.

The jail budget in some cases is a distinct and separate budget, in others it is incorporated with the sheriff's budget, and in still others, it is combined with the total budget of the county or city. The budget information collected during the survey does not appear to be representative of the actual cost of operating a jail and therefore not valid for inclusion.

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*From 1971 Survey

Manpower*

The survey included a question on the total number of personnel employed by the county sheriff and city police departments.

The counties surveyed reported a total of 298 sworn law enforcement personnel and 125 non-law enforcement personnel.

The 13 cities surveyed reported a total of 326 officers and 79 other personnel--mostly clerical. The law enforcement personnel of both counties and cities all share the duties of jailor. Very few of the jails surveyed had designated certain personnel as full-time jailor.

When female prisoners were held the matron in many cases was the wife of the sheriff or a deputy.

Local records indicate that 66 per cent of Montana's county jails were constructed prior to 1920. The majority of these jails have since been renovated to include modern plumbing, heating and lighting, but have had no remodeling or proper maintenance since construction.

In many cases renovation would be impossible, in others, the cost of renovation would be excessive.

However, responses to the question: "What are the greatest needs at your jail at the present time?" were tabulated according to priority and frequency of those responding. The results are:

1.	Plumbing repair (showers, toilets & sinks)	26
2.	Additional juvenile and women's quarters	18
3.	Electrical repair (wiring and lighting)	14
4.	Extra space (storage, etc.)	14
5.	Heating and ventilation	12
6.	New jail	12
7.	Personnel or staff	10
8.	Security (locking system)	8
9.	Surveillance and intercom systems	6

*1971 Jail Survey

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Illustration D-3 shows committments to juvenile institutions by county in 1971.

Swan River Youth Forest Camp

The Swan River Youth Forest Camp was created by legislation in 1967. It was established as a cooperative effort between the Department of Institutions and the State Forester. Since that time, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has also become involved in its rehabilitation program. The institution is charged with the care, custody, and rehabilitation of boys aged 16 to 25 who have been transferred from Pine Hills School, the Montana State Prison or committed directly from a district court. The direct commitment now accounts for approximately 40% of all commitments to the institution.

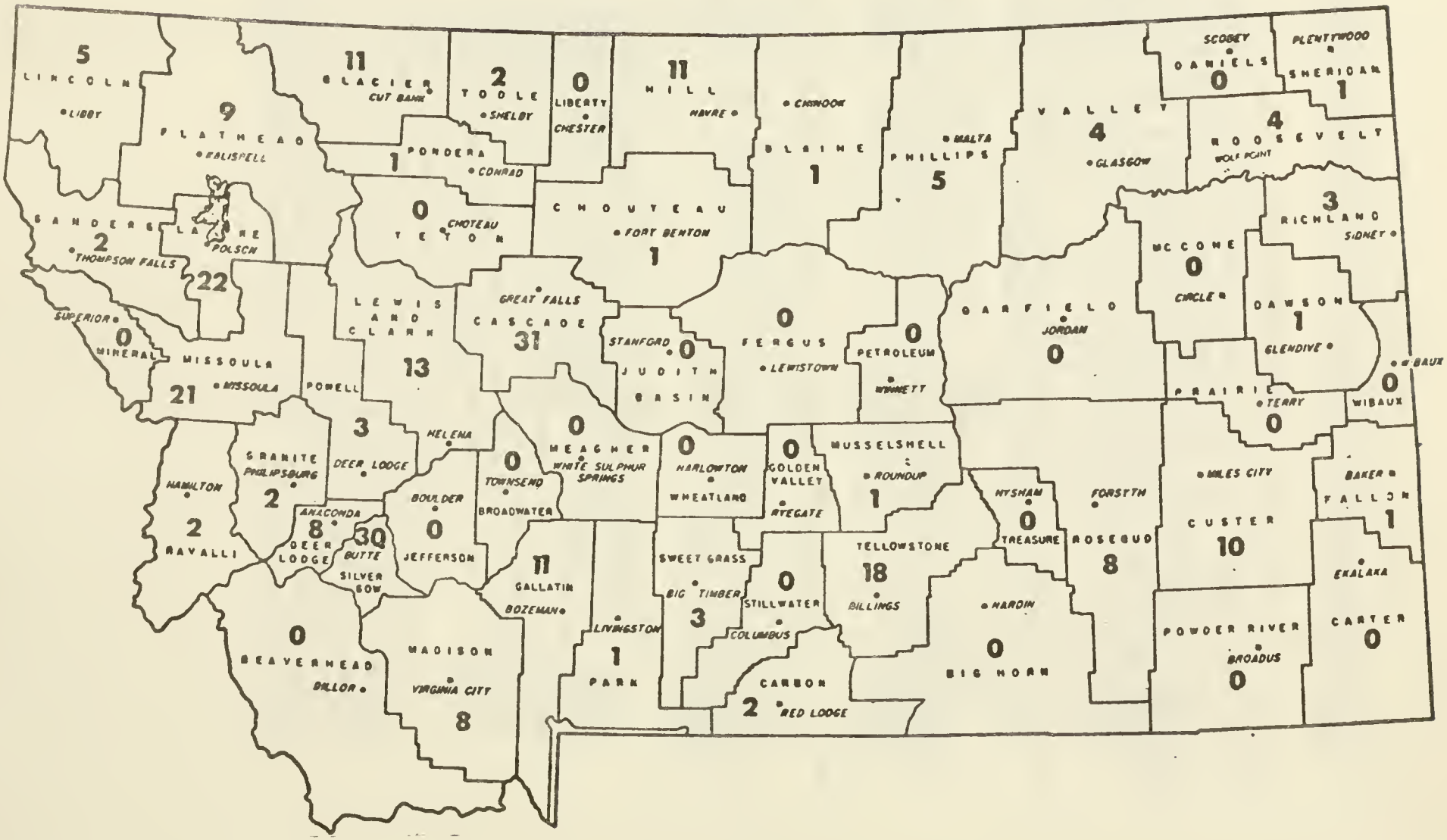
The institution, which has a rated capacity of 50, maintains an average daily population of 32, up 9 from the previous year. Median length is 5.0 months. Many of the young inmates transferred from the prison remain in residence for only one or two months.

The annual per capita cost is $7,972 or $21.24 daily per capita cost. The total fiscal budget for the camp is $203,110 which includes $54,874 of federal funds (Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and ESEA Title I). Full-time employees number 18.6 with a resident full-time employee ratio of 1.62 to 1.

Until recently there was no academic program available to the residents of the camp. With federal funding a special educational program was established, including a teacher and an assistant. The three areas of emphasis are: (1) remedial work, (2) special needs, and (3) preparation for the graduate equivalency examination. This program increases the probability of success of the resident upon release. A total of 59 boys participated in the program last year.

The core operations of the camp involve vocational programs. Teaching good work habits is considered more important than teaching a trade, although residents are given experiences with as many different types of work as possible in the isolated environment. The residents work with the State Forestry Department in all areas of timber management, excluding marketing. Other activities involve fire prevention,

Illustration D-3
Commitments to Juvenile Institutions by County 1971



suppression and control, first aid, search and rescue, and limited equipment operation and maintenance. The camp residents develop and maintain public campgrounds in the surrounding recreational areas and improve and maintain Forest Service roads and bridges. The residents' work completed for the Forest Service last year was valued at more than $60,000.

Job evaluation and assessment is obtained from the vocational rehabilitation counselor on a limited basis. Plans are being made for a more in-depth and complete evaluation and assessment. The vocational rehabilitation counselor also assist with training and employment placements upon release of the resident. Also involved in the program are eight other counselors with an average caseload of 6 residents. The Mental Health Clinic in Ronan accepts referrals in order to provide complete diagnostic services and in-depth professional counseling.

The camp boasts a recidivism rate of 12% for the first 5 years of operation and a recent study shows that 80% of the releases are "making it" on their first release.

The camp has an in-service staff training program which is taught by instructors from the University of Montana, and is available to all the employees of the institution.

The camp setting together with the program, provides opportunity for personal involvement of the young man, and through this involvement, self-work and self-respect increase. All of this provides the avenue for the return to society of the well-adjusted healthy young man who can make correct decisions, and who is willing to make a positive contribution.

Table D-17
Swan River Youth Camp

Physical Capacity:

Educational Capacity - 50
Dormitory Capacity - 50 - Biennium - 35 limit
Food Service Capability - 50

Staff: 19

Program	Full-time Equivalent
Administration	4.00
Care and Custody	11.00
General Services & Physical Plant	3.00
Education & Training	1.00
TOTAL	19.00

Average Enrollment - 25
Average Length of Stay - 5 months
Student/employee ratio - 1.32:1
Cost per student day - $25.41
Cost per student year - $9,275

Budget: FY 1972

Program	Total Operational Plan	General Fund	PHS Fed. & Private Revenue Fund
Administration	49,873	47,853	2,020
Counseling & Supervision	100,520	45,520	55,000
General Services & Physical Plant	68,981	68,981	-
Education & Training	38,653	24,089	14,564
TOTAL	258,027	186,443	71,584

Total Operating Plan and Average Population
Summary

	Total Cost	Average Population
FY 1970	235,975	30
FY 1971	203,109	26
FY 1972	258,027	25

Mountain View School For Girls

The Mountain View School for Girls was established in Helena in 1919 as an extension of the Boys and Girls Industrial School at Miles City.

The school is charged with the care, education, and rehabilitation of girls between the ages of 10 and 21 who are committed to the institution by the juvenile courts as adjudicated juvenile delinquents.

Mountain View School is within the Department of Institutions. The Institution has a rated capacity of 75, and an average daily population the last 3 years of 69,65 and 59. The school had 57 new commitments during FY 72-73. The average length of stay was 9 months compared to 10.6 months in the preceding year.

The annual cost of keeping a child at Mountain View is $7,157.65, or $19.61 per day. The current employee - student ratio is 1.07/1.

Table D-18
Mountain View School

Physical Capacity:

Educational Capacity - 75
Dormitory Capacity - 80
Food Service Capability - 90

Staff: 60

Program	Full-time Equivalent
Administration	5.0
Care & Custody	30.0
General Services & Physical Plant	12.0
Education & Training	11.86
TOTAL	58.86

Average Enrollment - 65
Average Length of Stay - 10.6 months
Student/employee ratio - 1.08:1
Cost per student day - $16.37
Cost per student year - $5.975.05

Mountain View School
Budget: FY 72

Program	Total Operational Plan	General Fund	PHS Fed. & Private Revenue Fund
Administration	60,558	60,558	
Care & Custody	232,822	223,608	92.14
General Services & Physical Plant	139,812	139,812	
Education & Training	87,953	92,953	5,000
TOTAL	512,145	506,931	14,214

Total Operating Cost & Average Population
Summary

	Total Cost	Average Population
FY 1970	425,606	64 - 1969-70FY
FY 1971	474,162	69 - 1970-71FY
FY 1972	512,905	65 - 1971-72FY
FY 1973	556,933	60 - 1972-73FY
FY 1974	568,607	
FY 1975	591,375	(1)

The Social Services Department consists of a director, 2 caseworkers a newly acquired psychologist, and a secretary. Individualized treatment and counseling programs are emphasized. The function of the department has been expanded with the increased use of the pre-adjudication evaluation. Recent legislation permits juvenile courts to send a girl to Mountain View for evaluation before making a final disposition. Twenty-two such cases were processed last year and present indicators reveal a more extensive use of this service in the future.

Involvement in the community is a major part of the rehabilitation process of Mountain View. Last year 100% of the girls participated in the off-campus program. This involved some 1900 student trips to town during the year.

The off-campus program has continued. Mountain View School girls have worked as teachers' aides and nursery school aides. Girls have also been nurses' aides at St. Peters Hospital, the Masonic Home and Western Care Nursing Home. Two girls attended Carroll College as part-time special students, others attended C.E.P. and Helena Vo-Tech.

Individual treatment of the residents is maintained throughout the rehabilitation program whenever possible. This includes counseling, education, group life and discipline procedures. The emphasis of the entire treatment and rehabilitation program of the institutional environment at Mountain View School is foremost on the improvement of the girls' self-image and, secondly, on the development of self-control.

The group life department consists of a director and 21 cottage parents serving in 3 cottages.

The school is currrently undergoing a remodeling program that will allow the old administration building to be used exclusively for the school program. This project was made possible by remodeling a cottage building which had been closed for over 20 years. The remodeling project was undertaken instead of building a new school building.

The Education Department consists of a director, 8 full-time teachers and 2 part-time teachers. The use of student teachers from Carroll College in Helena has been very helpful in providing individualized instruction. The increase in staff has allowed the curriculum to expand to over forty courses. The curriculum includes such courses as Black studies, Indian studies, drug abuse education, the principles of parenthood and ceramics.

Pine Hills School for Boys

Pine Hills School for Boys was established by the legislature in 1893. It is located near Miles City on 360 acres of land. Pine Hills School is charged with the care, education and rehabilitation of boys between the ages of 10 and 21 who are adjudicated juvenile delinquents.

The institution has a rated capacity of 150 and an average daily population over the past three years of 120, 117 and 127.4. In fiscal year 72-73 there were 102 new commitments. The annual per capita cost for keeping a boy at Pine Hills School is $7,274, which is a daily per diem rate of $19.93. The ratio of average daily population to full-time employees is 1.29 to 1.

Table D-19
Pine Hills School

Physical Capacity:

Educational Capacity - in excess of 250
Dormitory Capacity - 150
Food Service Capability - in excess of 250
Heating Plant Capability - sufficient for 2 more cottages

Staff: 107

Program	Full-time Equivalent
Administration	8.0
Care & Custody	38.5
General Services & Physical Plant	22.5
Education & Training	22.0
Farm	4.0
Clinical Services	12.0
TOTAL	107.0

Average Enrollment (FY 1972) - 117
Average Length of Stay - 8.86 months
Student/employee ratio - 1.09/1
Student/teacher ratio - 6:54/1
Cost per student per day (FY 1972) - $19.41
Cost per student per year - $7,084.65

Pine Hills School
Budget: FY 1972

Program	Total Operational Plan	General Fund	PHS Fed. & Private Revenue Fund
Administration	94,874	94,874	
Care & Custody	307,227	282,227	25,000
General Services & Physical Plant	303,878	293,390	488
Education & Training	286,027	219,901	66,126
Farm	47,011	47,011	
Clinical Services	144,382	125,468	18,914
TOTAL	1,183.399	1,062,871	110,528

Total Operating Cost & Average Population
Summary

	Total Cost	Average Population
FY 1970	1,005,985	116 - 69-70
FY 1971	1,122,683	120 - 70-71
FY 1972	1,197,573	117 - 71-72
FY 1973	1,215,873	129 - July 72 thru Apr 73

The clinical services department consists of a director, assistant director, five caseworkers, 2 psychologists, part-time psychiatrist, vocational rehabilitation counselor and two full-time nurses. All boys receive individual or group counseling. The boys are usually involved in individual sessions and then moved into group session. Due to the professional staff within this department, all diagnostic evaluations are obtained on campus.

A family counseling program has greatly expanded and the institution is now providing transportation for on-campus family counseling to indigent family members. This greatly enhances the probability of the residents success upon release. Recent legislation now permits juvenile courts to send male offenders over the age of 16 to Pine Hills for diagnostic evaluation sessions.

In FY 72-73, 61 evaluations were completed at the school. This is more than double the number done the previous year.

The group life department consists of a director, assistant director and 31 full-time complied counselors. The director of clinical services is also the director of group life. There are seven lodges on campus, four of which have house parents. Russel, Daily, Joseph and Gregg Horse lodges have four couples, and two relief couples. Custer lodge which is a receiving lodge, has three full-time men and two part-time men. Lewis & Clark lodges which are the security and discipline lodges respectively have three full-time men each and a full-time counselor who provides individual treatment programming for the residents of these two lodges. There are also nine full-time night supervisors who replace the house parents.

Chief Joseph cottage has recently been transformed into a minimum security lodge. The lodge has been transformed to give each boy a maximum amount of privacy. Special privileges are afforded to the boys in this cottage.

The education department consists of a director, an assistant director and eighteen full-time teacher positions. Another full-time position is federally funded. In recent years, a physical education building and the vocational training building have been built to supplement the school buildings. The school has been fully acredited since 1968.

An individualized program is planned for each resident including six hours per day of classroom study.

Most delinquent boys arriving at Pine Hills School are school dropouts, unmotivated for further education and one to three years educationally retarded. The objective is to stimulate the students desire to seek additional knowledge.

The teachers must aid these students in obtaining one to three years of educational skills in only a short period of time, so the students will not fail in the public education system when released. About 75% of the boys in Pine Hills School are 3.5 or more grade levels below average in reading skills. A special program has been implemented at the institution to assist those boys with reading difficulties.

A 3,000 acre farm is operated by Pine Hills School. The farm provides the institutions with meat, milk and most vegetables. This operation not only reduces the actual cost of institutionalization but also provides work experience for the residents, few of whom have developed work skills. Work experiences include care and use of farm equipment, meat processing and beef production, knowledge of planting and crop production and dairy management.

The average length of stay for boys at the Pine Hills School is 8.86 months. This is down 1.54 months from the previous year. The recidivism rate at Pine Hills School for Boys was a very low 10.1%.

The school operates a host of off-campus activities including attending movies in Miles City, bowling, swimming, basektball, football, tennis, and dances at Camp Carefree near the Fort Peck Reservoir.

Pine Hills School attempts to rehabilitate each resident by changing his faulty and negative attitude by aiding him in gaining self-confidence over his behavior. The overall philosophy is that each staff member is a therapist and plays a significant role in modifying behavior.

Bureau of Aftercare

The Bureau of Aftercare is charged with the supervision of individuals who have been released from Mountain View School, Pine Hills School, Swan River Youth Forest Camp and Montana Children's Center (dependent neglected youth). Until this last year the Bureau also had charge of all mentally retarded persons released from the Boulder River School and Hospital.

In 1972, the Bureau of Aftercare consisted of a director, 12 counselors, and 3 secretaries. The average caseload per counselor in FY 71 was 85 including mentally retarded, dependent and neglected youth and juvenile delinquents. The Bureau had 1170 youths within the program during FY 72-73. The average age of a juvenile in the Aftercare program is 16.7 years. The median length of stay within the bureau's care is 8.58 months.

Table D-20
Division of Aftercare

Staff: 19

Program	Full-time Equivalent
Administration	2
Clerical	2
Counselors	15
TOTAL	19

No. of Clients (start FY 1972) - 522
(end FY 1972) - 660
Average No. of Clients FY 1972 - 653.2
Average No. of Clients per counselor - 43.54
Cost per client per day - $.40
Cost per client per year - $146.00

Budget: FY 1972

Personnel Services	$110,550
Operation	119,647
Equipment & Livestock	1,234
TOTAL OPERATION	$231,431
Assistance, Grants & Benefits	41,381
TOTAL PROGRAM	$272,812

Division of Aftercare
Budget: FY 1972 (continued)

	Total Cost	No. of Clients (June each year)
FY 1970	193,548	442
FY 1971	214,642	625
FY 1972	272,812	707
FY 1973	353,215	846 - April 30, 1973

The Bureau's FY 73 total budget was $380,823 which includes administrative costs, salaries, travel, supplies and individual living, and foster care payments. The annual per capita cost was $139.31 with a daily per capita cost of 38¢.

Due to the inadequacies of the home environments of many adjudicated delinquents, the Bureau of Aftercare uses foster home and group placements as resources. The Bureau currently operates one group home, and administers the District Youth Guidance Home program. These youth guidance homes are resources to the juvenile courts for placement of adjudicated delinquents or juveniles "tending toward delinquency" and to the Bureau of Aftercare for placement after institutionalization. At the present time, a combination of state and LEAA funds support Youth Guidance Homes in the following communities: Missoula, Ronan, Great Falls, Livingston, Havre, Lewistown, Shelby and Billings. The philosophy of the guidance home program is to provide community based treatment and responsibility to youth in trouble and to decrease the incarceration and institutionalization of youthful offenders.

Table D-21
District Youth Guidance Homes

Location	Capacity	#of Boys In Program to 3/30/73	#of Days to 3/30/73	Cost Per Day Per Child
Missoula	10(boys only)	17	1747	$11.22
Polson	10	13	1296	9.98
Great Falls	10	14	2143	10.76
Shelby	8-10	14	1279	13.36
Helena	8(accepts girls only)			

Average Total Occupancy - 58
Average Occupancy - 8
Average Daily Cost Per Child - $11.33

Expenditures To March 30, 1973

	Shelby	Great Falls	Missoula	Polson
Personnel	5518.41	8235.09	11534.07	11179.68
Travel	212.05	674.79	540.72	450.00
Equipment	1475.11	6688.55	6410.40	3186.21
Supplies & Other	9884.26	14155.66	12471.41	8762.40
Total	$17,089.83	$29,734.09	$30,956.60	$23,578.29

Total to March 30, 1973 - $70,898.32(1)

The foster home program served over 11,000 child care days last year with a median length of stay of 212 days or 7 months. The daily per capita cost was 3.61. The group home program cost $11.81 per child care day.

Table D-22
Foster Home Program

Amount - $40,112.23
Average Length of Stay - 7 months
Daily per capita cost - $3.58
Number of homes - 60 (statewide - 1 child per home)

Foster care homes are private homes licensed and funded by the Division of Aftercare for providing adequate care to juveniles released from institutions.

One privately owned group foster care home is operating in Butte. It has a rated capacity of 10 boys.

Juveniles released to Bureau of Aftercare are placed in various types of programs. Training programs, on-the-job training, and work placements have always been of major emphasis. College placements have increased in importance as a major part of Aftercare's resources. The legislature has provided 16 possible placements within the State University system for these youth. Over 50% of the youth entering this program over the last 4 years are either still attending or have graduated.

SECTION E: HIGH CRIME INCIDENCE/
LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY AREAS

High Crime Incidence/
Law Enforcement Activity Areas

The three major city-counties in the state have been selected for consideration as high crime incidence/law enforcement activity areas. These are Cascade County and the city of Great Falls, Missoula County and the city of Missoula and Yellowstone County and the city of Billings. The combined population of these counties is 227,434 or 32.7 percent of the state's total population. Illustration E-1 shows the location of these selected areas.

In 1971, these three areas accounted for 40.32 percent of all felony arrests in the state. In 1972, this figure was 36.90 percent and for the first nine months of 1973 it was 38.82 percent. These figures are based on data collected by the Board of Crime Control from law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

Table E-1
Metropolitan Area Felony Arrests
1971-1973

	1971		1972		9 mos. 1973	
	No. of Arrests	% of State Total	No. of Arrests	% of State Total	No. of Arrests	% of State Total
Cascade-Great Falls	477	10.77	446	8.76	412	10.68
Missoula-Missoula	517	11.66	632	12.42	437	11.32
Yellowstone-Billings	789	17.80	800	15.72	549	14.23
AREA TOTAL	17.83	40.23	18.78	36.90	14.98	38.82
STATE TOTAL	44.31	100.0	50.88	100.0	38.59	100.0

For the year 1972 the Uniform Crime Report, published by the FBI, shows that in these three areas 6808 offenses were reported as compared to 13,853 for the entire state.

Illustration E-1
High Crime Law/Enforcement Activity
City and County

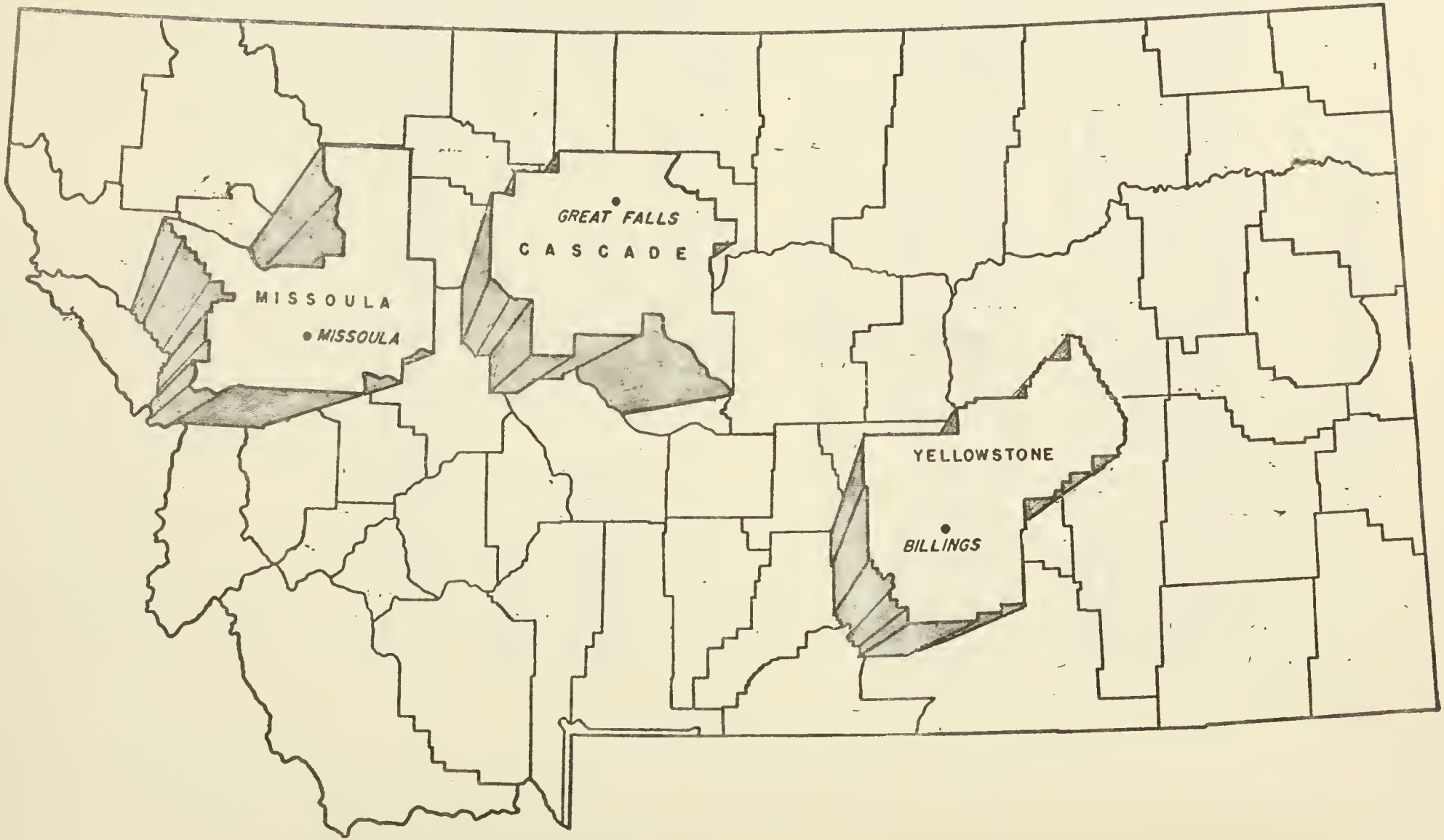


Table E-2
Offenses Known to the Police - 1972

	Homicide No.	Rape No.	Robbery No.	Agg-Aslt. No.	Burglary No.	Larceny No.	Auto Theft No.	Total No.	Total Index*
Cascade Co.	1	5	4	26	101	97	54	288	1,371
Great Falls	-	8	39	41	598	794	304	1,784	2,873
Missoula Co.	1	9	14	52	173	278	143	670	3,386
Missoula	-	12	33	35	315	634	163	1,192	2,336
Yellowstone Co.	-	-	3	9	124	156	56	348	1,694
Billings	3	6	53	78	870	1,182	286	2,478	3,745
Laurel	-	-	-	-	27	19	2	48	1,119
TOTAL	5	40	146	241	2,208	3,160	1,008	6,808	2,894
STATE TOTAL	18	78	239	744	5,092	5,906	1,776	13,853	1,927

*Per 100,000

The total sworn officers employed in the area are 86 sheriffs and deputies and 222 policeman.

Table E-3
Available Law Enforcement Manpower

	Sheriffs	Police
Missoula	33	48
Cascade	24	72
Yellowstone	29	102
TOTAL	86	222

Although Montana is the fourth largest state in the union, it ranks as number 41 in population. The three counties and their principal cities chosen for this section of the plan are those with the largest population. The growth rate of these areas over the last 20 years far exceeds the overall growth of the state.

Table E-4
Comparative Population Growth 1950-1970

	1970	% of State Pop.	1960	% of State Pop.	1950	% of State Pop.	% Change 1950-1970
Cascade	81,804	11.78	73,418	10.86	53.027	8.97	+54.3
Missoula	58,263	8.39	44,663	6.62	35,493	6.01	+64.2
Yellowstone	87,367	12.58	79,016	11.7	55,875	9.45	+56.4
TOTAL	227,434	32.75	197,097	29.2	144,375	24.43	+57.5
Montana	694,345	100.0	674,720		590,966		+17.4

In all three counties the population is concentrated within the principle city or in the immediate areas surrounding the city boundaries. The percentage of farm residents is shrinking in the three counties as it is statewide. The rural non-farm population in these counties also is shrinking - and at a rate faster than the statewide norm. This may reflect a county inability to provide adequate services to the outlying areas.

Table E-5
Population Distribution

	URBAN		RURAL FARM		RURAL NON-FARM	
AREA	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
Missoula						
Population	30,907	43,531	563	1,060	12,192	13,766
Percent	69.2	74.7	3.5	1.6	27.3	23.7
Cascade						
Population	57,629	70,905	4,386	3,450	12,334	7,491
Percent	78.5	86.7	4.7	4.1	16.8	8.1
Yellowstone						
Population	65,346	71,197	4,741	4,108	8,929	7,516
Percent	82.7	86.6	6.0	4.7	11.3	8.6
State						
Population	338,457	370,676	105,989	38,084	230,770	232,127
Percent	50.2	53.4	15.6	12.8	34.2	33.5

As might be expected from the comparative population figures for these areas - the density per square mile is considerably higher than for the state as a whole.

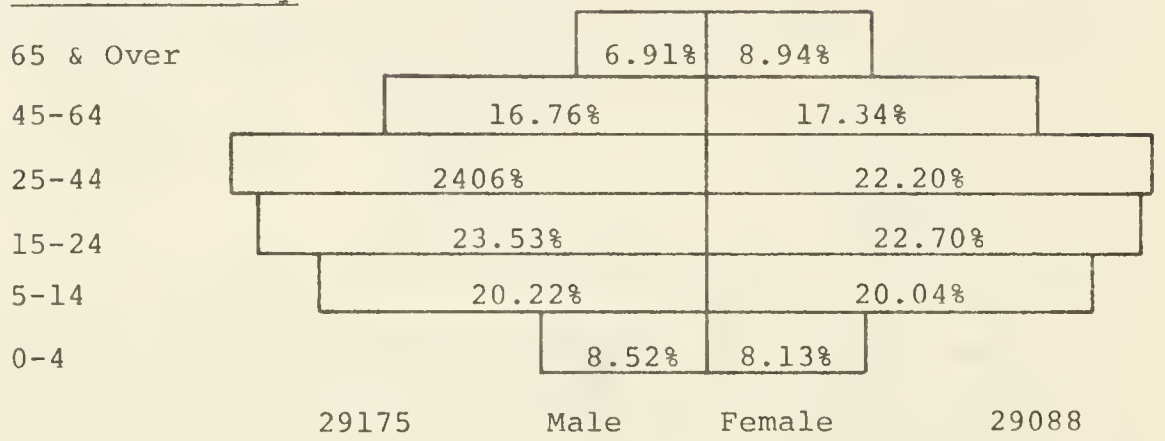
Table E-6
Relative Population Density

Area	Square Miles	Density
Missoula	2,612	22.3
Cascade	2,661	30.7
Yellowstone	2,642	32.8
State	145,587	4.8

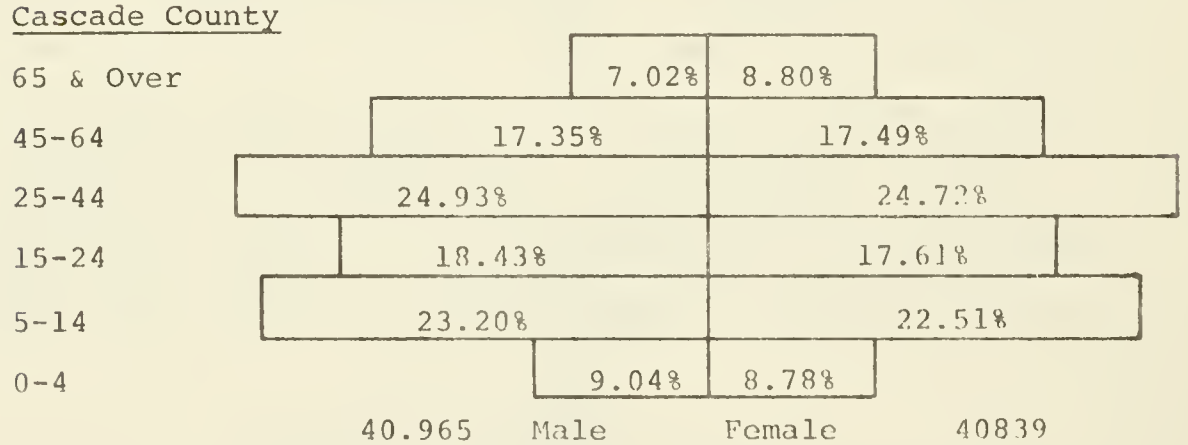
As far as age and sex of residents is concerned, the three counties are quite similar to each other as well as to state norms. More women past the age of 44 than men live in Missoula and Cascade Counties. In each area the age bracket between 25-44 is the largest percentage of the population - nearly one fourth of the total.

Table E-7
Major Counties Age Distribution

Missoula County



Cascade County



Yellowstone County

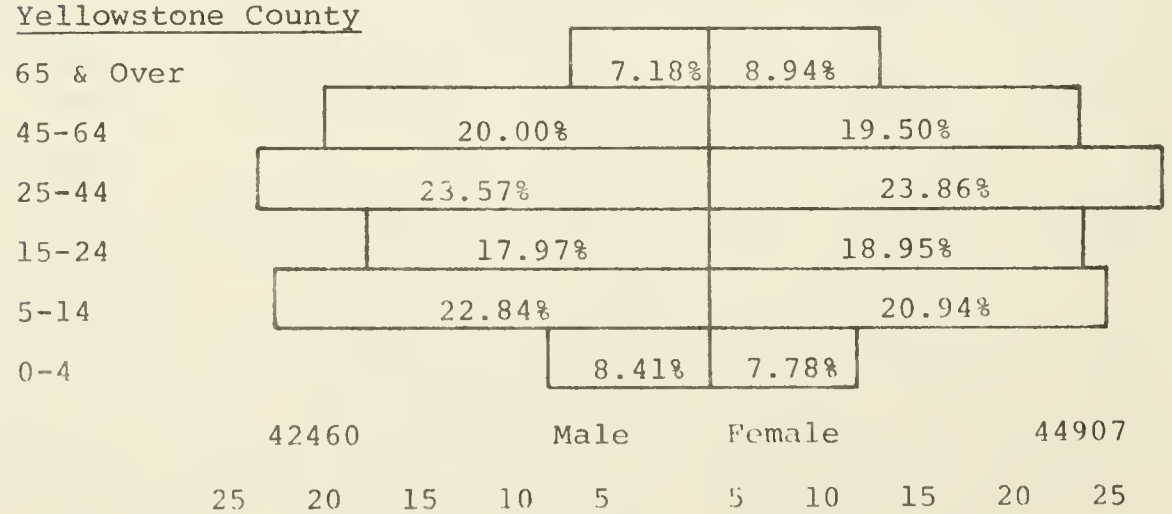
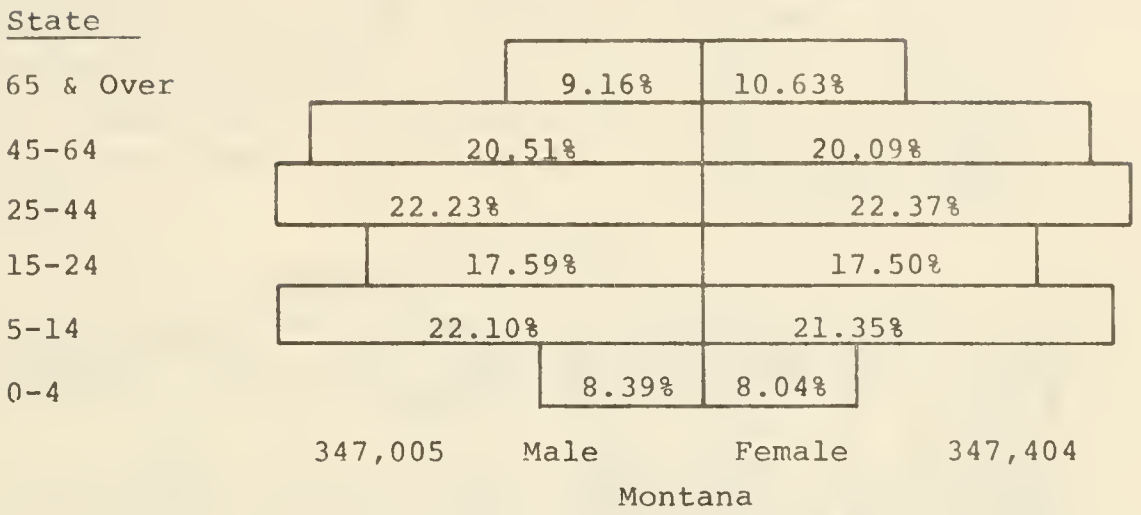


Illustration E-7 (cont'd)
Major Counties Age Distribution



MINORITY POPULATION

Indians are Montana's principle minority group. There are seven Indian reservations in the state and approximately 60 to 70 percent of the Indians live on the reservation or in the immediate vicinity. A smaller percentage is scattered throughout the state. Of the seven reservations, only the Crow Reservation takes up part of one of the three counties discussed in this section. Of the three areas, Cascade County currently contains the largest percentage of Indian population.

Table E-8
Indian Population Distribution

AREA	Number		% of Co. Pop.		% of State Pop.	
	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
Missoula	376	660	.8	.6	1.7	2.4
Cascade	748	1509	1.0	1.8	3.5	5.5
Yellowstone	410	1063	.5	1.2	1.9	3.9
State	21,181	27,130	3.1	3.9	-	-

LABOR FORCE

Table E-9
Civilian Labor Force by Sex

AREA	Civilian Labr. Force		Male Labor Force		Female Labor Force		% Unemployed		
	No.	%Pop.	No.	%Pop.	No.	%Pop.	Total	Male	Female
Missoula	23104	39.6	14513	71.7	8591	42.2	7.5	7.2	8.2
Cascade	28101	34.3	17160	63.9	10941	39.9	6.5	5.4	8.2
Yellowstone	24996	40.0	21864	77.7	13132	42.2	5.8	5.1	7.0
State	260,649	37.5	169,071	72.4	91578	38.5	6.1	5.7	6.8

In comparing industry and occupational groups, some variance is noted between the major areas and the state totals. The three major counties have higher percentages of males in manufacturing, educational services and construction. However, the number of women in similar occupations is generally lower. Women in educational services in Missoula County and in retail trades in Yellowstone County are the exceptions.

Table E-10
Percent Employed Civilian Labor Force
By Industry Groups

LABOR FORCE	Missoula M	Missoula F	Cascade M	Cascade F	Yellowstone M	Yellowstone F	State M	State F
Agriculture, Forestry Fisheries	6.0	3.1	6.6	.8	6.0	.8	17.6	3.3
Manufacturing	16.0	3.0	16.8	2.9	11.2	3.3	12.4	3.0
Mining	1.4	0.0	.3	0.0	.8	.5	3.4	.2
Construction	8.3	.9	9.5	.9	9.6	1.0	8.8	.8
Educational Services	11.7	20.7	4.3	13.3	5.0	14.5	6.1	16.1
Public Administration	4.0	2.3	8.7	4.5	5.3	2.6	5.7	5.4
Retail Trade	15.0	21.7	10.8	32.5	1.7	25.2	13.9	23.7
All Others	31.5	40.0	37.1	36.4	37.8	44.2	26.4	40.7

Although there are one or two exceptions, noteably in the farming area, there is a higher percentage of people employed in business and professional areas in these three counties than in the state as a whole. This, in a state that is predominately rural in character, is not particularly strange.

Table E-11
Percent Employed Civilian Labor Force
By Selected Occupational Groups

Occupational Groups	Missoula M	Missoula F	Cascade M	Cascade F	Yellowstone M	Yellowstone F	State M	State F
Professional Technical & Kindred	16.8	19.3	12.5	16.3	11.9	16.1	11.5	16.4
Farms & Farm Managers	.9	0.0	3.7	.1	3.4	.1	10.5	.9
Farm Laborers & Foreman	.7	.3	2.0	.1	1.6	.2	4.8	1.3
Clerical & Sales Workers	12.5	36.9	14.6	41.2	16.1	41.6	9.7	35.8
Mgrs., Officers & Proprietors (Excluding Farm)	12.0	4.0	13.2	4.5	15.3	5.0	11.7	5.1
Craftsmen, Foreman & Kindred	18.9	.7	19.8	1.1	18.4	1.0	13.4	.8
All Others	30.6	30.3	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.6	25.9	31.1

Table E-12
Per Capita, Medium Incomes 1959-1969
And Percent $3000 & $10,000

	Per Capita Income		Median Family Income		% Co. Pop. Family Income 3000 Ann.		% Co. Pop. Family Income 10,000 Ann.	
Area	1959	1969	1959	1969	1959	1969	1959	1969
Missoula	1818	2999	5169	9066	16.4	9.5	12.5	42.6
Cascade	1933	2864	6032	8955	14.2	8.2	14.0	42.3
Yellowstone	1945	2855	6150	8966	13.5	9.0	15.7	42.0
State	1661	2712	4936	8512	20.2	10.5	11.5	27.9

With relatively high incomes, it is not surprising that home ownership is high in all three areas. Also, people in the selected areas seem to be following the state trend of having smaller families.

Table E-13
Households - Percent Owned and Rented

AREA	No. of House-holds	No. of Housing Units	% Owned By Occu-pants	% Rented By Occu-pants	Average No. of Persons Per Household 1950	1960	1970
Missoula	18,012	18,891	60.1	35.2	3.18	3.17	3.08
Cascade	25,272	27,190	52.9	39.9	3.14	3.20	3.14
Yellowstone	27,641	29,169	60.2	34.5	3.24	3.27	3.09
State	217,304	246,603	57.9	30.2	3.22	3.25	3.10

The average educational attainment in the three areas show higher percentages having completed 12 or more years of school than in the state as a whole. Over the past 30 years, the educational level in these areas has increased faster than elsewhere in the state.

Table E-14
Educational Attainment by County-Population
Of Age 25 or More

AREAS	% Completing 5 yrs of School		% Completing 8 yrs. of School		% Completing 12 yrs. of School	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Missoula	2.3	1.4	20.5	15.3	65.5	71.4
Cascade	2.6	1.6	22.6	7.6	64.0	66.5
Yellowstone	3.3	3.6	25.3	19.7	61.8	66.6
State	3.2	2.3	29.4	21.0	55.6	62.7

Table E-15
Recent Trends in Educational Attainments
Age 25 and Over

AREAS	% of Pop. Completing 5 yrs. of School				% of Pop. Completing 12 yrs. of School			
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1940	1950	1960	1970
Missoula	6.2	5.2	3.8	1.8	36.3	47.6	54.0	68.5
Cascade	7.1	5.3	3.2	2.1	33.5	44.7	53.7	65.3
Yellowstone	7.3	6.0	3.6	2.9	36.4	46.5	55.5	64.3
State	7.4	6.3	4.1	2.7	29.0	38.9	47.8	50.2

Law Enforcement Activity in Major Counties

This discussion, although it has the appearances of county-wide coverage, will be limited primarily to the two major police agencies within each county - the sheriff's office and the police of the major city. Mention of other components of the criminal justice system within the county is also made.

CASCADE COUNTY

Sheriff Office

The Cascade County Sheriff's office employs 25 sworn officers and 5 non-sworn personnel. It has 9 automobiles, used for patrol and administrative activities, two pick-ups and a 4-wheel drive vehicle.

The Sheriff has the formal duties as outlined in Section B of Existing Systems on page 73. These duties occupy the following percentages of time: patrol, 25 percent; traffic, 5 percent; investigation, 35 percent; administration, 20 percent; and, other 15 percent.

A major task of the Cascade Sheriff has been establishment of a canine training center. The center is operated by deputies as a regular part of operations. Training is available to all law enforcement personnel in Montana, surrounding states and Canada. In additional to training its own officers at the canine center, the department has a formal in-service training program for its deputies covering most phases of law enforcement duties and responsibilities.

The Cascade County jail was originally constructed in 1914 and has undergone extensive remodeling. The jail presently contains a one unit hospital, 14 two-men cells; 2 two-women cells, 2 three-capacity cells (one for women te other for juveniles) and one 24 bed dormitory. The jail has 62 permanent beds including 35 for adult males, 7 for adult females and 25 for juveniles. Average daily population is 29 men, 1 women; 4 juvenile males and 1 juvenile female. The budget for the jail including care of prisoners maintenance and capital outlay exceeds $80,000 annually - a cost of approximately $6.26 per inmate, based on the average daily population.

Great Falls Police

The Great Falls Police Department is composed of the Chief of Police, Assistant Chief of Police, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 7 sergeants, 56 patrolmen, 4 meter maids, and 9 non-sworn personnel. It has 17 automobiles available for patrol and administrative activities, 2 three-wheel motorcycles and 2 solo motorcycles.

The police department's formal duties are performed in the following ratio of available time: patrol, 40 percent; traffic, 40 percent; investigation, 10 percent; and, administration, 10 percent.

The department has a full-time training officer who is responsible for an extensive in-service training program. Training within the department includes recruit training, traffic investigations, criminal investigation and community relations.

The jail used by the Great Falls Police Department was constructed prior to 1910. The jail contains 7 two-man cells and 3 five-capacity bed units. There are 29 permanent beds with 24 routinely set aside for adult males and 5 for adult females.

Support Personnel

The two local law enforcement agencies have the support of one highway patrolman who can be called in for roadblocks and other activities adding support to law enforcement activities county-wide. Four fish and game wardens (captain, sergeant and two wardens) also assist in county-wide law enforcement activities.

County Attorney

The Cascade County Attorney has five deputies and three secretaries. The county attorney and one deputy are assigned specifically to criminal cases. The criminal caseload is as follows: drug charges filed - 97; drug convictions - 28; drug acquittals - 0; drug dismissals - 45; other felony charges filed - 408; other felony convictions - 113; other felony acquittals - 1; other felony dismissals - 38.

Public Defender

The public defender program is very active in Cascade County. There are presently five public defenders who receive approximately $625 per month. An additional pool of five or six attorneys is available on a need basis. These defenders are paid $15 an hour for court work and $10 an hour for office time. Further, they have instituted a central secretary who will coordinate the defender's work, hours and caseloads. The secretary is an administrative official and has no say in the cases although he does handle cases of his own. He will be paid a salary of $1250.

The budget is estimated at $50,000 for the public defender system in Cascade County in 1972-73.

District Court

Cascade County is in the 8th judicial district which has three district court judges. The court also has under its jurisdiction a chief juvenile probation officer and 3 deputies.

MISSOULA COUNTY

Sheriff's Office

The Missoula County Sheriff's office employs 29 sworn officers, 4 part-time deputies and 7 non-sworn personnel. It has 6 automobiles for patrol and administrative activities.

Daily activities are divided in the following ratio among the departmental responsibilities: patrol, 60 percent; traffic, 15 percent; investigation, 20 percent; and, administration, 5 percent.

One of the major responsibilities undertaken by the Missoula sheriff's office is a region-wide drug team. This team is composed of 12 officers from various cities and counties throughout Region I. The drug team has been very effective over the past two years in that drug arrests in Region I have doubled and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of drugs have been confiscated by team members.

The Missoula County jail was constructed in 1964. The jail presently contains 10 four-man cells, an 8 bed women's dormitory and an 8 bed juvenile dormitory. The jail has 60 permanent beds including 40 for adult males, 10 for adult females and 10 for juveniles. The average daily population for adult males is 30.

Missoula Police Department

The Missoula Police Department is composed of the Chief of Police, Assistant Chief of Police, three captains, four lieutenants, eleven sergeants and twenty-eight (28) patrolmen. The Department has twelve (12) non-sworn personnel. Ten automobiles, one van and four three-wheel cycles are available for patrol and administrative activities.

Patrol and traffic duties constitute 50 percent of all departmental activities. Other routine duties are: investigation, 14 percent; administration, 7 percent; and, handling drunk and disturbance calls, 29 percent.

The department has a full-time training officer who is responsible for in-service training in all elements of basic law enforcement. The Missoula Police Protective Association has a building leased from the city which is used as a training academy, as well as the office for the Association and other activities of the Association.

The city jail was constructed in 1969, and contains nine one-man cells. Seven of the cells are dedicated for adult males and two for adult females. Average daily population is estimated at 5 men and 0.25 women. The maintenance and operation of the jail costs $55,300.00 annually with capital outlay budgeted at $17,191.13.

Support Personnel

Eight (8) highway patrolmen are in the Missoula County area to support local law enforcement. A fish and game captain, sergeant, and two wardens also provide valuable assistance in county-wide law enforcement activities primarily in off-highway locations.

County Attorney

The Missoula County Attorney has 5 deputies and 2 secretaries. One deputy is assigned specifically to work on drug cases in conjunction with the sheriff's drug team. Two deputy county attorney are assigned specifically to criminal cases.

The criminal caseload of the county attorneys office is as follows:

Drugs

Charges filed	76
Convictions	61
Acquittals	0
Dismissals	22

Other felonies

Charges filed	222
Convictions	103
Acquittals	2
Dismissals	158

Public Defender

There are two public defenders in Missoula County who operate from their respective offices. They are not classified as full-time defenders since they also handle a private practice. Budgets and caseloads are unknown at this time.

Missoula County also has a defender system based on court appointments by rotation of interested Missoula Bar Association members. The extent of this practice is unknown.

District Court

Missoula County is in the 4th judicial district and has three district court judges. The court also has under its jurisdiction a chief juvenile probation officer and four deputies.

Division of Aftercare

The Division of Aftercare, Department of Institutions has two counselors in the Missoula area.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY

Sheriff's Office

The Yellowstone County Sheriff's office employs the sheriff, the undersheriff, a captain, a lieutenant, five sergeants, three detectives, eighteen deputies and fourteen non-sworn personnel. It has eleven automobiles.

Daily responsibilities include: patrol, 40 percent; investigation, 35 percent; administration, 20 percent; and, traffice 5 percent.

The Yellowstone County Sheriff and the Billings Police Department are now in the process of consolidating police services in order to improve police services throughout the county. Initially,the effort will be devoted to a major felony investigation team composed of a police captain, police lieutenant, sheriff's lieutenant and five detectives from each department. The felony team will become involved in all major felony investigations throughout Yellowstone County. It is the intent of the team to increase clearance rates of crimes investigated.

Further consolidation will be aimed at records with future emphasis on communications and facility consolidation. Consolidation of services is being accomplished by a discretionary grant from L.E.A.A.

The Yellowstone Sheriff's Department has a full-time training officer. He is responsible for training all new personnel and implementing an on-going in-service training program.

The county jail was constructed in 1967. It has five one-man cells, 16 two-man cells, one four-man cell and one dormitory. Juvenile females are held in eight two-bed cells. Six two-bed cells are available for boys. Adult females are incarcerated in two six-bed cells.

The jail maintains 60 permanent beds. Twenty-seven beds are set aside for adult males with an additional four for trusties. Six beds are routinely set aside for adult females and twenty-two for juveniles.

Billings Police Department

The Billings Police Department is composed of the chief of police, assistant chief of police, four captains, six lieutenants, five sergeants, eight detectives, fifty-three patrolmen, five meter maids and fourteen non-sworn personnel. In addition, there are ten detectives in the juvenile division. The department operates sixteen automobiles, five motorcycles and four scooters.

Primary duties of the department are summarized as follows: patrol, 30 percent; traffic, 20 percent; investigation, 40 percent; and, administration, 10 percent. The department has a full-time training officer responsible for an extensive in-service training program including basic law, police procedures, patrol procedures, traffic control, juvenile procedures, criminal and other investigations.

The jail used by the Billings Police is old but in fair condition. It contains three eight-bed dorms and one six-bed drunk tank. There are thirty permanent beds in the jail all designated for adult males.

Support Personnel

The two local law enforcement agencies have the support of 11 highway patrolmen who assist in roadblocks and other support activities. A fish and game warden captain, a sergeant and two wardens also assist in county-wide law enforcement, primarily, in rural county areas.

County Attorney

The Yellowstone County Attorney has 6 deputies and 3 clerical employees. The county attorney and one deputy handle all criminal cases. A para-legal worker has been hired to work with the Yellowstone/Billings felony team as direct liason between the county attorney's office and law enforcement in all criminal cases.

The criminal caseload is as follows:

Drugs

Charges filed	101
Convictions	348
Acquittals	6
Dismissals	143

Other felonies

Charges filed	1,796
Convictions	769
Acquittals	18
Dismissals	402

Public Defender

There are two public defenders in Billings. Each is salaried at $800/month. One other defender is assigned to juvenile matters. His salary is $500/month. The court also assigns other attorneys to defend indigents. Assignments are made on a rotating basis from a list of interested lawyers in the Billings area.

District Court

Yellowstone County is in the 13th judicial district with three district court judges. The court also has under its jurisdiction a chief juvenile probation officer and five deputies. Also, working under the probation office is an Action Volunteer who has the responsibility for implementing a volunteer program for youths coming into contact with the court. Other supportive services to the juvenile court are provided by work-study students from Eastern Montana College.

SECTION F: COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Law Enforcement Consolidation

Ten Montana counties have consolidated local law enforcement facilities as shown in illustration F-3. The amount and type of consolidation is dependent on services and facilities previously available. One extremely low population area has consolidated all government services under a county manager. Two other counties are forming a Department of Public Safety under directors called "sheriffs" although they are appointed by a governing board rather than being elected.

BILLINGS-YELLOWSTONE COUNTY CONSOLIDATION

Under a $324,928 discretionary grant from L.E.A.A. the largest city and county of the state have begun a multi-phase program to consolidate law enforcement facilities and services.

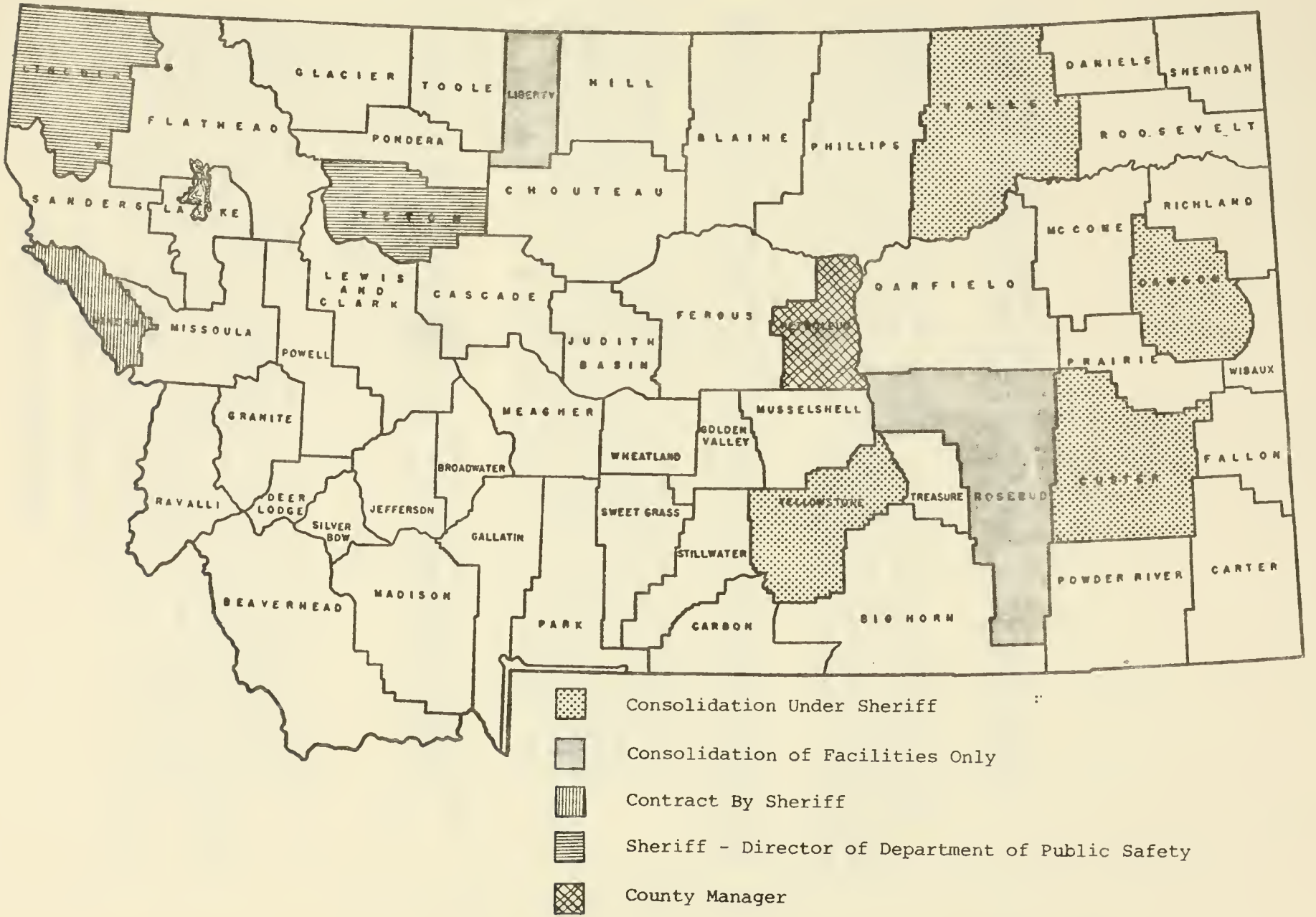
Phase one of the consolidation is the creation and training of a joint city/county felony investigation squad and consolidation of police and sheriff records systems. This first phase also includes a feasibility study of complete consolidation of facilities and communications equipment. Construction of a consolidated facility and further consolidation, if implemented, will comprise later phases.

The joint investigation team will be under the direction of the Billings chief of police and will include five men from each agency. The prime responsibility of the team will be burglary investigation.

A para-legal person will act as liason between the police and county attorneys office in preparing cases for prosecution. The specific goal of the consolidated team is to increase the clearance rate for index crimes by 10 per cent a year while decreasing the incidence of such crimes by 10 per cent each year.

Although the Yellowstone County consolidation is the first for a major county, several other local governments have expressed interest in consolidation.

Illustration F-3
Law Enforcement Consolidation



The large land area, distances and low population density present special hindrances to consolidation efforts in many counties. To assist in consolidation, the state planning agency staff is preparing a model and alternative plans which will be available to local governments in the latter part of 1974.

PART TWO: RELATED PLANS, PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS

RELATED PLANS, PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS

The following programs and systems and their relation to the criminal justice system are discussed in this section.

RELATED PROGRAMS

1. Montana Youth Development Bureau
2. Model Cities
   a. Helena
   b. Butte
3. Highway Safety Act of 1966
4. State Mental Health
5. Montana State Drug Plan
6. Montana State Alcohol Plan

L.E.A.A. GRANT PROGRAMS

1. Discretionary Grants
2. Criminal Justice System Manpower Development

COMPREHENSIVE DATA SYSTEM

STATE AGENCIES AND OTHER PROGRAMS

1. Department of Military Affairs
   a. Office of Civil Defense
   b. Montana National Guard
2. Department of Highways
3. Department of Business Regulation, Gross Vehicle Weights Div.
   a. Division of Weights and Measures
   b. Division of Consumer Protection
4. Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services
   a. Rehabilitative Services Division
   b. Social Services Division
5. Department of Health and Environmental Services
   a. Alcohol Countermeasures Laboratory
6. Office of Economic Opportunity
7. Education
8. Manpower Programs

Youth Development Bureau

The Montana Youth Development Bureau originally was established as the Rural America Project by the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 amended in 1972 and now Public Law 92-381. The Juvenile delinquency advisor of the Board of Crime Control is a member of the Youth Development Bureau state task force and is in weekly contact with that staff.

The Board of Crime Control and the Youth Bureau have participated in jointly funded projects such as the Montana Organization for Volunteer Effort (MOVE) and the District Youth Guidance Home Training Seminar.

A mandate from the federal office of youth development in December, 1972, resulted in the transfer of youth development workers from "rural" to "urban" Montana communities. Youth development workers are now assigned to Butte/Anaconda, Missoula/Polson, Helena/Augusta, Great Falls, Billings and Shelby/Cut Bank.

A representative sampling of programs developed and funded, or partially funded, by the Youth Development Bureau follows. No attempt has been made to list these programs in order of priority.

LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY FOSTER CARE COORDINATOR - Develops a cohesive foster care program in the county, including training of foster parents and coordination of children needing foster care with appropriate foster homes.

STATEWIDE RECREATION, PHYSICAL FITNESS AND LIFETIME SPORTS - A survey is being done of availability of training all Montanans in sports they can enjoy for a lifetime. The survey will be presented to the state legislature as a documentation of the need for an office of physical fitness, recreation and lifetime sports and for continuation of the project.

DISTRICT YOUTH GUIDANCE HOME TRAINING SEMINAR - Held to train 24 guidance home parents, to talk out problems and to give an in-depth background of the operation of a youth guidance home.

MOBILE AUDIOLOGICAL UNIT - Serves nine communities in the eastern part of the state by evaluating and treating hearing problems of both local and migrant families. The unit has caused a decrease of school drop-out cases due to hearing problems.

WOLF POINT YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE - Youth were given opportunities to do satisfying work at a good wage, while being trained in proper business practices. The Chamber of Commerce assisted the Youth Development Bureau in employing more than 40 youth.

PROJECT 100 - An "Alternative" to the regular school system in which dropouts and potential dropouts receive credit toward high school graduation through paid work. The year-round program develops the youths' self-concept and promote acceptable work. The Youth Development Bureau assisted in the funding of the summer portion of the project, which involved 14 youngsters.

YOUTH COUNSELING YOUTH - Student counselor-aides worked in the guidance office of the high school as liason between the school counselors and the student body. This peer counseling was run as an integral part of the regular counseling service.

MONTANA ORGANIZATION FOR VOLUNTEER EFFORTS - A statewide volunteer coordinator was employed to study the need for volunteer programs, develop community programs and assist in implementation.

ROCK CREEK SUMMER PROGRAM - A summer camp for troubled youth, run in two-week sessions, which provided group interaction, and evening counseling and "self-discovery" sessions. The staff subsequently assisted the district judge and probation officer in evaluating youth for the court and, as a result, at least four youth were diverted from Pine Hills School. Over $2,000 in local contributions was used to provide a follow-up winter program for those who attended the camp. A year-round counseling program is maintained to help participating youth stay out of trouble.

MONTANA YOUTH SERVICES SYSTEMS WORKSHOP - This three-day institute brought together key state people to develop a method for using youth services systems in each community during the following year. In addition to training YDE staff, the session provided an arena for an interplay of ideas among those in the state responsible for, or interested in, the welfare of youth. Governor Tom Judge invited 87 top-level state and local officials to attend.

GREAT FALLS YOUTH SUMMER OUTREACH PROGRAM - This youth hostel/outreach program hired 11 unemployed youth as outreach workers. Contact with 2,500 youth was made during the summer and 103 young people were housed at the hostel for one or more nights. The hostel was considered so successful by the Great Falls Wesley Center Board that they have committed themselves to its continued funding.

BUTTE, MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

The Butte Model Cities Delinquency Component is composed of two projects in the fourth year plan. Major emphasis is placed upon police training and education to implement the police management study, completed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. That study was partly funded by a $10,000 grant from the Montana Board of Crime Control.

Through the crime and delinquency component of model cities plan, coverage has been achieved, equipment levels improved and in-service training instituted by all law enforcement.

Development of qualified legal counseling for minors charged with acts of juvenile delinquency is provided in the Juvenile Defender project. The defender assists the juvenile court in developing an individualized plan of disposition and treatment appropriate to the juvenile offender. The budget for these two projects is $68,900.

This year, the Montana Board of Crime Control did not participate in any joint projects with the Butte Model Cities, however, the Silver Bow County sheriff is a member of the Board of Crime Control's region two advisory council to insure direct communication with Model Cities personnel.

HELENA, MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

The Helena Model Cities Plan includes a four-program crime and delinquency component which includes the Helena Burglary Prevention Program, Waylet, the Teen Home and the Juvenile Defender program.

The purpose of the juvenile defender project is to provide legal assistance to juvenile offenders throughout the entire legal process. An attorney was retained as the juvenile defender in July, 1972.

The program has provided two significant services to youth. The juvenile defender is participating in formulating youth legislation and has provided legal counseling to 27 youths in 29 cases.

The Montana Board of Crime Control is not participating in this program but did three years ago. The total funding for the program is $6,000 annually.

The purpose of the Helena burglary program is to establish a crime prevention bureau in the Helena Police Department. The goal is to reduce burglary by 50 per cent over a two-year period. A sergeant has been put in charge of the bureau and has a part-time secretary to handle data gathering needs. The sergeant has conducted an educational program for the community. A 100 unit central alarm system has been installed and an investigation vehicle was purchased.

The staff of the Montana Board of Crime Control regularly provides technical assistance to this program and funding of $36,786. Total funding with model cities matching is $47,715.

The Way-let program is designed to provide assistance to the ex-offender to facilitate his re-entry into the community and to reduce recidivism.

The Way-let facility has changed location twice since March, 1972, and is now located in a large motel-type facility. A director and two counselors are the permanent staff. The night counselor is a Helena resident and senior at Carroll College. The other counselor is an ex-felon.

The Montana Board of Crime Control has provided $44,000 in federal funds for the program.

The Teen House is a group home for six to eight teen-agers who have been identified by social or law enforcement agencies, or the school system, as potential dropouts or delinquents. Rehabilitation services provided include a group home environment, counseling, and group psychotherapy. The project operates from a leased resident at 811 Eighth Avenue in Helena.

In conjunction with Lewis & Clark County Welfare, the Board of Crime Control has provided $4,500 in federal funds.

Highway Safety Act

The Montana highway traffic safety goal is to lower the accident severity and fatality rate to the minimum consistent with an efficient motor vehicle transportation system.

The following law enforcement related projects have received funding under Title 402 of the Highway Safety Act of 1966, and are coordinated by the Highway Traffic Safety Division.

Alcohol Public Information Program
$24,100.00*

Highway Traffic Safety Manpower Needs Study
$15,000.00*

Integrated Traffic Records System - Conceptualization
$20,000.00*

Selective Traffic Enforcement Program Evaluation
$15,000.00*

Highway Patrol Driver license and Pre-trial Investigation Clerk
$9,918.00*

Traffic Enforcement Equipment - City of Helena
$8,681.00*

Alcohol Testing Program for Law Enforcement
$43,496.00*

Court School - City of Billings
$20,000.00*

Alcohol Law Enforcement Workshops
$2,100.00*

Highway Patrol Fatal Accident Reduction -Enforcement Unit
$96,716.00*

Helena Accident Reduction - Enforcement Unit
$3,405.00*

Traffic Enforcement Equipment - Lewistown
$610.00*

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*Federal Funds

Montana Mental Health Facilities

Following is a list of community mental health facilities in the state. All six facilities provide out-patient mental health and/or psychiatric diagnosis and treatment for citizens. They accept referrals from the courts and provide short-term in-patient psychiatric care and intermediate care. All facilities provide consultation and education to various agencies, including law enforcement agencies.

Butte Mental Hygiene Clinic
225 South Idaho Street - Room 103
Old St. James Hospital
Butte, Montana 59701

This unit is staffed by eight (8) professionals

Great Falls Mental Health Clinic
County Convalescent Hospital
1130 Seventeenth Avenue South
Great Falls, Montana 59401

This unit is staffed by four (4) professionals

Helena Mental Hygiene Clinic
1415 - 17 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

This unit is staffed by two (2) professionals

Western Montana Regional Mental Health Center

The administrative office is located in Missoula, Montana. The business office is located in Ronan, Montana. Satellite offices are located at Kalispell, Ronan, Libby, Thompson Falls, and in Hamilton. The Missoula unit is staffed by seven (7) professionals. The satellite offices are staffed by one or more professionals for a regional total of 14.

South Central Montana Regional Mental Health Center

The administrative office is located in Billings. Satellite offices are located at Columbus, Big Timber, Roundup, Hardin, and Red Lodge. Additional office will be set up as staff for the new mental health center are hired. The Billings unit is staffed by 14 professionals and the regional total is 19.

Billings Office

Serves Region II counties generally.

Columbus Office

Serves Stillwater County

Roundup Office

Serves Musselshell County

Hardin Office

Serves Big Horn County

Red Lodge Office

Serves Carbon County

Glasgow Office

Serves Valley, Roosevelt, Sheridan & Daniels Counties.

Glendive Office

Serves Dawson, Wibaux, McCone & Richland Counties

Forsyth Office

Serves Rosebud & Powder River Counties

Malta Office

Serves Phillips & Valley Counties

Plentywood Office

Serves Sheridan, Daniels & Eastern Roosevelt Counties

Baker Office

Serves Fallon and Carter Counties

Institutional Mental Health Facilities

Two of Montanas four correctional institutions have a clinical services program for inmates.

At Montana State Prison, the clinical services were provided through Board of Crime Control funding.

The program includes one full-time doctoral clinical psychologist as project director, one clinical psychologist on a consultant basis and two clinical psychologist trainees on a part-time basis. Funding for the full-time doctoral clinical psychologist became available August, 1973.

The prison also has obtained the services of a full-time Bureau of Indian Affairs' counselor to concentrate the special problems of Indian inmates. The "Dial Home" program was started in the medium security institution to provide closer contact between the inmate and his family via telephone. The staff/inmate committee concept is being utilized to bring deeper inmate involvement in problem solving. The "Due Process of Law" concept has become part of the disciplinary procedure. Also, procedures have been changed to allow sealed letters to go to certain state and federal officials.

At Pine Hills School, the clinical services staff is in the second year of using a modified work schedule to promote better work relationships among lodge counselors. Consistency and cohesiveness in working together for the benefit of the students has increased and a closer working relationship with the entire Pine Hills School staff has evolved from this system.

The Clinical Services staff continues to offer a comprehensive medical, social psychological, and psychiatric evaluation and treatment plan to each student.

The school staff has continued to place emphasis upon improving the treatment program in the discipline unit. Emphasis is on treatment and understanding rather than punishment. They have added a supervisor-counselor in the discipline unit to coordinate this program with the clinical services department. The clinical staff is directly involved with the treatment process and boys who demonstrate acute behavior problems are receiving more individual help than previously.

Through individual counseling, group therapy and regular staff development meetings more effective individual treatment is possible.

The Montana Drug Abuse Prevention Plan

The federal Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 directed the development and promulgation of a comprehensive, coordinated, long-term strategy for all drug abuse prevention and drug traffic functions conducted, sponsored, or supported by the federal government. The Act also empowered the federal government to set standards and assist state and local governments in expanding their drug efforts.

By Executive Order an addictive diseases unit within the Office of the Governor was created in April, 1973. This unit serves as the single agency responsible for coordinating all state government activities pertaining to drug addiction. This includes the coordination of all drug abuse treatment and prevention programs, and the development of a state drug abuse plan.

Dr. Joseph Rothstein, currently serves as director of the unit and acts as the Governor's representative on matters of drug abuse. The unit endeavors to draw together, using specific priorities of the Governor, the many and diverse drug prevention activities and programs being carried out in the state by all levels of state and local government.

The alcohol abuse and alcoholism program activities of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences are closely integrated with the addicitive units programs.

A staff member of the Board of Crime Control provides input for plan revision and has frequent contact with the addictive diseases unit.

THE MONTANA STATE PLAN FOR ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM, PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION.

The 1973 Montana State Plan for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation was developed by the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences Alcohol and Drug Dependency Bureau.

This plan was developed according to guidelines set by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. The money to be awarded for implementation of this plan is federal funds authorized to assist the states in alcohol treatment and rehabilitation programs. This authorization is a major aspect of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970. Public Law 91-616, commonly known as the Hughes Act.

Since 1970, the Board of Crime Control has subgranted a total of $126,530.56 to the Alcohol and Drug Dependency Bureau for planning and action programs. Less than 10 per cent of this total, or $12,744.94 was used for administrative purposes and only in the first year of operation. The remainder, or $113,785.62, was used for action programs and was allocated to seven units of local government.

The Board also awarded the City of Great Falls a $13,785 grant to establish a health drug program in 1971. This year, no alcohol or drug treatment and rehabilitation projects were funded. However, the SPA director is a member of the Alcohol and Drug Dependency Bureau Advisory Council and maintains frequent contact with the Drug Dependence. Bureau.

THE HUGHES ACT

In 1972 and 1973, the Alcohol and Drug Dependency Bureau received $200,000 in federal money. This money was allocated to the state through provisions of Public Law 91-616 better known as the Hughes Act. The bulk of the 1972 funds, $150,000 was used for grants-in-aid. The bureau funded those programs that the Board of Crime Control had previously funded including: Action for Eastern Montana; Our House, Missoula; Bozeman Alcohol Counselor; Dawson College; Helena Indian Alliance; Rimrock in Billings; North America Indian Alliance, and miscellaneous training grants.

During 1973, $162,000 of the total was allocated among six of the Department of Health's planning areas. Each area received $27,000. The planning areas may use these funds at their discretion for either planning or action. The remainder of this total was used for films, pamphlets and literature, training evaluation, totaling 9% and 20% was used for administration.

In addition to the 91-616 funds, the Alcohol and Drug Dependency Bureau has a $40,000 occupational alcohol grant that employs 2 professional alcohol workers who develop delivery systems for employers. All details of the above information is contained in the 1972 and 1973 Montana State Alcohol Plans.

L.E.A.A. DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM

In FY 1972, the Montana Board of Crime Control received and processed $396,945 in discretionary funds. The bulk of these funds were allocated to Indian reservations for the development and expansion of tribal law enforcement programs. These discretionary fund grants and their recipients are described below:

FLATHEAD RESERVATION.

The Salish-Kootenai tribes received a discretionary fund grant to hire extra police officers, a dispatcher and all necessary law enforcement equipment. The total amount of this grant was $41,831.00. Grant #72DF-08-0025.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION.

The Blackfeet tribe received an $11,100 discretionary grant to equip the tribal police. Grant #73DF-08-0011.

ROCKY BOY'S RESERVATION.

The Chippewa-Cree tribe received a grant for manpower and equipment to provide 24-hour law enforcement services. The total amount of this grant was $34,439.00. Grant #72DF-08-0014.

FORT PECK RESERVATION.

The Assiniboine-Sioux tribe received a discretionary grant to fund juvenile delinquency workers. The total amount of this grant was $36,848.00. Grant #72DF-08-0017.

FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

The Assiniboine - Gros/Vestre tribe received a large grant to construct an Adult Correctional-Rehabilitational and Criminal Justice Center on the reservation. The total amount of this grant was $150,000.00.

MONTANA INTER-TRIBAL POLICY BOARD.

This DOL-LEAA jointly funded grant was continued from the previous fiscal year to provide education and training for Indian community service officers. The total amount of this grant was $143,832.00. Grant #73DF-08-0018.

The SPA received a grant from L.E.A.A. to continue the activities of the Indian Criminal Justice Planner/ Advisor who works exclusively with Indians and Indian reservations. The total amount of this grant was $20,000. Grant #71D-08-0001.

Montana Manpower Development Master Plan

To organize, develop and fund a comprehensive ten-year master plan of the state's criminal justice manpower needs, the Board of Crime Control will request federal funding. Research, meetings, consultation and subsequent publications will be necessary.

The plan will be produced by a group composed of representatives of the Board of Crime Control; the Board's education and training task force; the peace officers standards and training council; the Montana Association of Criminal Justice Educators; the Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association; the Montana Police Chiefs Association; the Police Protective Association; the Commission on Higher Education; the League of Cities and Towns and the Montana County Commissioners Association, probation and parole officers association, County Attorneys Association, Montana Bar Association, the Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate Association and Juvenile Probation Association.

COMPREHENSIVE DATA SYSTEM

The Board of Crime Control has developed a Comprehensive Data System plan that provides for the uniform collection of data from all parts of Montana's criminal justice system. The system, when implemented, will permit the analysis and summarization of criminal justice data for state and national use. Available data will include offender based transactions, computerized criminal histories, uniform crime reports, and management and administration statistics. When completed the system will provide operational information to criminal justice users, planning data for state and local governments, and a variety of statistical analysis capabilities for criminal justice planners and researchers.

Three components of the comprehensive data system - the state criminal justice statistical analysis center, the management and administration information system, and the state technical assistance capability are already in existence but will be significantly expanded under the program. The development of a more complete criminal justice information system is consistent with national standards and goals.

Department of Military Affairs

CIVIL DEFENSE

The Civil Defense Office is responsible for coordinating emergency response of all local law enforcement units in anticipation of natural disasters, civil disorders or possible foreign attack. The Civil Defense Office has assisted each of the 56 counties in Montana in the development of an emergency plan. Each county has a basic plan. Others have developed more elaborate plans for any emergency.

Civil Defense directly assists in the coordination of county government activity in case of a civil disorder or emergency situation. Additionally, the Civil Defense office will provide any county with excess or surplus government property in order to legitimately increase this readiness posture. Excess property is defined as major items such as vehicles that are loaned to the county for 5 years. Surplus property is defined as smaller items that are within the budget of the county and can be purchased at a reduced costs. There are basically four types of equipment; office equipment; air and ground transportation of all types; emergency medical equipment; and, search and rescue equipment.

The Civil Defense is headquartered in Helena with a staff of 14. The office also has six district headquarters strategically located throughout the state. Each is staffed with a full-time person. Each county provides one person to work with civil defense on a part or full-time basis.

The total budget of the state Civil Defense program is $390,000 per year excluding county participation.

MONTANA NATIONAL GUARD

The National Guard is the organized state militia which may be ordered to active duty by the Governor in event of war, invasion, riot, or natural disaster.

The state planning agency has reviewed the community resource mobilization plan for civil disturbances control.

The National Guard assists communities in developing and revising plans for coordinated state and local emergency response. A civil disturbance control plan has been developed in six major Montana cities where a college or university is located. This plan can be expanded to other areas or communities where a potential emergency situation exists.

The state headquarters for the army and air national guard are located in Helena. Four other major units are headquartered in Billings, Bozeman, Kalispell and Missoula. There are also 30 sub-units strategically located throughout the state. The army national guard has a total of 2,660 men and women and the air national guard has a total of 900 men and women. The combined annual budget is $350,000.

Department of Highways

GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT DIVISION

The Gross Vehicle Weight Division is primarily responsible for registration and enforcement of vehicle size and weight laws. It has seven major duties to perform:

(1) Registration of all intra-state trucks, trailers and the collection of gross vehicle weight fees;

(2) Registration of all interstate vehicles requiring proportionate registration;

(3) Issuance of permits for all oversized and overweight vehicles and the enforcement of all size and weight laws;

(4) Issuance of permits and taxation of the movement of mobile homes;

(5) The enforcement of commercial vehicle moves (factory to factory and dealer to dealer) of all new and used vehicles;

(6) The enforcement of fuel tax laws; and,

(7) The enforcement of importees gasoline tax laws.

The G.V.W. division has a statewide network of 31 checking stations. Of these, 7 are mobile and move throughout the state. The weigh officers were formerly assisted by the Montana Highway Patrol personnel. Two years ago, the 55 uniformed G.V.W. officers were designated as peace officers. Officers now attend basic school at M.L.E.A. and have the power to arrest for violations of G.V.W. regulations.

Department of Business Regulation

DIVISION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Division of Weights and Measures is responsible for weight and quantity control of consumer products throughout Montana. The Division regularly checks the accuracy of and seals all weight scales. Personnel also check and verify quantity in product packaging.

Special police powers are vested with the state sealer. He is authorized to arrest, without formal warrant, any violator of Montana weights and measures laws. He is also authorized to seize without formal warrant incorrect or unsealed weights and measures: packages retained, offered for, or sold, in violation of law. By statute, he may also search any structure or premise without formal warrant.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Montana Legislative Assembly, during the 1973 session, enacted the Montana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act. This act defines unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce. The Act also provides investigative procedures and penalties for violations of the act.

The responsibility for the administration of the act rest with a state office and the County Attorney's office in the six first and second class counties.

On the state level, a Consumer Protection Division has been established within the Department of Business Regulation. It is staffed by four people - an administrator, a staff attorney who may initiate legal action, an investigator and a secretary.

This office processes statewide consumer problems and complaints of a civil nature and has concurrent jurisdiction with first and second class counties. Criminal cases may be handled only by the County Attorney. The state office also may define unfair practices, promulgate rules relating to unfair practices, refer cases to County Attorneys and coordinate and act as a clearinghouse for all cases within the state. The total state budget for this office is $50,000 per annum.

The six first and second class counties investigate and process any civil or criminal complaint regarding unfair practices and report such cases to the state office.

The first-class counties of Lewis and Clark, Silver Bow, Missoula, Yellowstone, Flathead and Cascade have either an investigator or a deputy county attorney assigned to process consumer problems and complaints.

Department of Social & Rehabilitative Services

REHABILITATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

This division was formerly called state vocational rehabilitation. Under executive reorganization it was placed under the S.R.S. Department which retains the federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare as their primary funding source.

Services, formerly available only to those individuals with a "physical or mental disability," have been extended to individuals who have exhibited "deviant social behavior," this includes male and female releasees from both adult and juvenile correctional institutions.

Rehabilitative Services, in coordination with other agencies, will continue to develop and expand existing services to inmates and releasees. Full-time counselors are employed at Montana State Prison, Pine Hills School and the Swan River Forest Camp. Services are made available to girls at Mountain View School in Helena.

In 1972, 484 public offenders referred from the county and state institutions received services. This was approximately 10 percent of the total division caseload and one third of all probation and parole clients. In 1972, 77 individuals released from the state correctional institutions were permanently employed through the efforts of Rehabilitative Services counselors.

The Rehabilitative Services Division has a total of 100 personnel including 30 counselors. The total annual budget for case services is $1,800,000.

SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

The relationship of social service programs to law enforcement is in service to juvenile and adult corrections cases. Adjudicated delinquent girls under the care of the Department of Institutions who are pregnant are referred to the Social Services Division for services and supervision.

The division caseworkers cooperate with local law enforcement, courts and probation and parole officers in providing service to troubled youth and adults. Each of the state's 56 counties have at least one caseworker who can provide adult, family and juvenile services to the public.

Department of Health & Environmental Sciences

ALCOHOL AND DRUG COUNTERMEASURE LABORATORY

This laboratory, staffed by two chemists, was established by a grant from the Highway Safety Act under Title 402. The laboratory has three main responsibilities: the maintenance of the fourteen Alco-Analyzer units in the field; the certification of operator and operator supervisors; and, maintaining and monitoring the proficiency of all operators within the state.

The laboratory has set up 14 breath analysis machines throughout the state to be used by 200 qualified operators. Last year, these units analyzed 1694 samples.

The laboratory also supplies - free of charge - mobile, alcohol breath testing kits. When used and returned to the laboratory, these are analyzed free of charge. The laboratory annually supplies law enforcement with 2,500 to 5,000 of these Sobormeters.

The laboratory also has a Varian 1420 Gas Chromotograph used to analyze body fluids for dangerous substances. This unit will detect barbituates, amphetamines and opiates.

The laboratory charges the Highway Patrol $5 for a blood analysis and will analyze samples from all other law enforcement agencies received through the Highway Patrol. Last year the laboratory analyzed 633 blood samples, 800 breath samples and 54 urine samples.

The laboratory has analyzed a general total of 3,290 samples of all types and 91.5 percent of these were over 0.1 percent of the presumptive level of intoxication for the implied consent law.

Expert witness testimony has been supplied in court approximately 30 times by the laboratory chemist.

The annual budget for the laboratory is $36,000.

Office of Economic Opportunity

The State of Montana has 15 operational community action programs. These programs are active in 32 of the 56 counties, the major cities in these 32 counties and on all seven Indian reservations. All seven reservations and two cities have OEO funded alcoholism programs.

Montana now has a statewide community action program which acts as an umbrella agency for all communities not previously covered. The services currently offered are: Neighborhood Youth Corps; Operation Headstart; community service workers; and, family planning.

During 1973, approximately 4,580 individuals received financial or cash benefits from OEO. This total includes about 800 C.A.P. staff members. Approximately 20,000 received the benefits of one or more of the services offered by OEO. The total budget for all OEO programs in operation in FY 1973 was $3,626,455.

Education Programs

Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965 authorized the use of federal funds to conduct community service and continuing education programs. Montana State University of Bozeman, is the state agency designed to administer such funds. Any institution of higher learning may make application for participation in the program or may act as sponsor for a program.

During FY 1971, the University of Montana sponsored a two week seminar for teachers and interested citizens, including law enforcement personnel, entitled, "The Use and Abuse of Drugs - Instruction and Consultation." The objective of the program was to assist communities in developing effective drug prevention programs for schools and the general public. The total grant was $5,568 of which $3,700 was federal and $1,868 was state matching funds. The program was considered successful.

Manpower Programs

All manpower training programs operating in the state are open to former inmates of all correctional institutions without regard to race, color, creed, sex or age. However, applicants must meet standard enrollment criteria which generally requires the individual to be earning less than the federally established poverty income level.

Federal-state funding for manpower training programs in the current fiscal year amount to approximately $8 million.

Of particular benefit to the criminal justice system is the $40,000 grant for a post-release program, to assist former inmates of the state prison in securing and retaining employment. The three counselors for this program are located in Helena, Billings and Missoula.

The following list includes the general manpower programs currently in operation in Montana:

Manpower Development & Training Act (MDTA)
Adult Basic Education (ABE)
Bureau of Apprentice Training (BAT)
Concentrated Employment Program (CEP)
National Alliance of Businessmen - Job Opportunity in the Business Sector (NAB-JOBS)

Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC)
Operation Mainstream
Public Service Careers (PSC)
Work Incentive Program (WIN)
Vocational Rehabilitation Programs

PART THREE: 1973 PROGRESS REPORT

1973 PROGRESS REPORT

The 1973 report uses the same identification of seven major categories and numbered programs within those categories as was used in Montana's 1973 comprehensive plan.

The reports' format outlines the progress in each major category followed by a description of the major programs within that category.

Quantification of results and an in-depth evaluation of action programs is not possible as these features were not a part of the 1973 plan or specific awards.

The "description of impact" section attempts to define the results of grants awarded. However, no attempt has been made to gauge the effect of a program on the entire system.

Only major problems in implementing or maintaining a project which affect future plan development have been included.

Implementation is discussed only for those programs in which past experience will significantly alter future efforts.

Part E programs for 1973 attempted to address immediate concerns of the corrections system while long-range planning for a comprehensive corrections system is undertaken.

The 1973 programs will influence future planning only to the extent they are incorporated into that comprehensive plan.

A. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The goal of the Montana Board of Crime Control education and training programs is to improve the quality of service delivered by criminal justice personnel by providing educational opportunities for continuing professional development.

FUNDING LEVEL - $500,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73 - $399,579.25

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Two significant steps were made in 1973 toward the goals of improving criminal justice services through personnel education. Legislation was enacted authorizing the Board of Crime Control to set minimum standards for the recruitment and training of lawmen. Secondly, the in-service training program at Montana State Prison was revised for more effective training in corrections.

Training offered through the Montana Law Enforcement Academy improved in both quality and quantity. Participation in the Academy's training program also showed a dramatic increase with 750 graduates in the year ending June 30, 1973 as compared to 619 graduates the preceeding year.

To provide new, highly trained personnel to the criminal justice system, the Board of Crime Control continued its assistance to seven Montana higher education institutions in administering criminal justice studies programs. It continued to support a summer intern program which allows criminal justice system students to gain practical experience by working in law enforcement agencies.

PROBLEMS: While the Board of Crime Control has made significant progress in upgrading the education and training of law enforcement officers and correctional personnel, little training has been provided for court personnel. A lack of data on the educational needs of lower court personnel, prosecutors, judges and supporting personnel has been a primary problem in development of acceptable education programs. The Board of Crime Control is concentrating on collection of needed data and is working closely with the Montana Bar Association, district judges and other concerned groups in formulating programs to meet the needs of court personnel. Some court training programs were begun in 1973.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The future development of education and training programs will continue to focus on improvement of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy as the center of law enforcement training. Out-of-state training and in-service programs will be reviewed as augmentations of the Academy's curriculum.

IMPLEMENTATION: Minimum training standards adopted by the Board of Crime Control on recommendation of the Peace Officers Standards and Training Council will be the basis for curriculum development at the Academy. A continuing effort is made to utilize skills acquired in out-of-state schools in instruction at the Academy.

Court training projects are being formulated in close cooperation with professional associations. Where possible, such court training programs will be incorporated into the curriculum of the Academy.

A-1 The Montana Law Enforcement Academy

GOAL: To insure a continuing formal education program is available to all criminal justice personnel through one central facility.

FUNDING LEVEL: $200,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73 - $200,000

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Both the quantity and quality of education offered by the Academy increased during fiscal 1973. Fifty-two weeks of instruction were offered in 27 separate schools. The basic training for police recruits and officers with less than three (3) years experience was expanded to 200 hours to meet minimum state standards.

A four (4) day training course for newly-elected justices' of the peace and an 11-day basic training course for Forest Service Law Enforcement personnel were added to the Academy's curriculum.

Participation in Academy training by law enforcement personnel increased markedly. During fiscal 1973, 750 graduated from M.L.E.A. courses as compared to 619 students in the previous year. All but 45 agencies in 11 counties have participated.

The Montana Law Enforcement Academy was certified by the P.O.S.T. Council of the Board of Crime Control as meeting the minimum state standards for law enforcement training institutions.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The major thrust of educational planning by the Board of Crime Control will be the expansion of training through the Academy for all criminal justice personnel. Special attention will be given to developing a suitable curriculum for court personnel while continuing to improve specialized training for law enforcement officers. Correctional personnel cannot be relieved from duty to attend the Academy, due to limited manpower. Corrections training will be largely handled through in-service programs.

IMPLEMENTATION: The Peace Officers Standards and Training Council of the Board of Crime Control will insure that training offered at the Academy meets the needs of law enforcement officers.

A special task force of the Board reviews each subgrant application requesting out-of-state training to insure that qualified instructors attend specialized training and are available to teach at the Academy.

A-2 Prison Training

GOAL: To continue in-service training for corrections personnel at Montana State Prison towards the goal of improving correctional services by increased professionalism.

FUNDING LEVEL: $50,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73 - $50,000

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: The in-service training program at Montana State Prison is contributing to improved correctional services by providing personnel with skills in handling routine, as well as emergency, institutional problems.

Correctional officers are selected for training and assigned to seven-man teams. Four teams are detached from regular duty for a seven month period during which time they receive 226 hours college level training in disturbance control, correctional tactics, emergency procedures and the handling of special medical and psychiatric problems.

The training groups continue to function as teams in active duty. Trained personnel report they feel more competent to handle routine and emergency duty.

Although the revised training program has not been evaluated, the prison administration reports team training is lowering the high employee turnover rate which has historically plagued the prison.

PROBLEMS: The team concept of limiting training to selected personnel has eliminated problems encountered in earlier in-service programs. Large open classes were unmanageable; incentive pay was needed to force attendance and many personnel were reporting for classes not pertinent to their duties or for which they did not have the necessary prerequisite training.

In the revised program, the administration is able to select career-minded officers. Training is mandatory and the need for incentive pay and over-time is eliminated.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The current in-service training program is meeting the prison's needs for correctional education. Continued funding will be needed until the prison is able to assume financial responsibility for the program.

The prison administration is currently negotiating with the University of Montana to grant college credit for completion of the program.

IMPLEMENTATION: Another subgrant of approximately $50,000 will be made to the prison to continue in-service training.

A-3 Peace Officers Standards and Training

GOAL: To create and maintain a career development program for police officers by establishing minimum standards for employment, training, education procedures and equipment.

FUNDING LEVEL: $35,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73 - $35,000

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Legislation authorizing the Board of Crime Control to set minimum standards for the selection, training and development of lawmen was enacted in 1973. Companion legislation requiring police officers and deputy sheriffs hired after July 1, 1973 to comply with the standards was also enacted.

The Board of Crime Control established a P.O.S.T. Advisory Council and employed an executive director to make recommendations concerning minimum standards.

The Board has developed a written test for potential recruits which is administered by the state employment service. Minimum selection standards for recruits have been adopted as have standards to certify level of professional development. A minimum 200-hour basic education course was developed and adopted as a requirement for all newly appointed peace officers and curriculum for further training outlined.

The Law Enforcement Code of Ethics was adopted by the Board and signed affirmation of that code is required for certification.

The P.O.S.T. Council has purchased a series of video cassette training aids and made them available to small agencies lacking sufficient manpower to send men to the Academy.

The P.O.S.T. Advisory Council also studied private security police and is assisting in the development of legislation to regulate this industry.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The P.O.S.T. program will continue to set standards for employment of law enforcement officers and seek legislation to include officers of third and fourth class city agencies within the minimum standards jurisdiction.

IMPLEMENTATION: Additional staff will be required to carry on the expanded activities of the P.O.S.T. Council. The Council will continue to improve training available at the Academy and in-service and to regulate municipal law enforcement officers as well as private agents.

A-4 College Administration

GOAL: To ensure participating colleges and universities have the administrative capability to support the Law Enforcement Education Program.

FUNDING LEVEL: $10,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $6,136.60

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Seven Montana colleges and universities received administrative assistance through this program in 1973. The assistance was used for such things as clerical manpower, intern supervision and teaching aids to increase the efficiency or attractiveness of the LEEP to students.

Funding in 1973 declined from the 1972 level as colleges were able to assume costs of administering the LEEP. Two Montana universities and five colleges now have active LEEP programs.

PROBLEMS: Initially there was difficulty in allocating the budgeted funds among the various institutions. This problem was solved by allowing the Association of Montana Criminal Justice Educators to coordinate their needs and decide a proper allocation for each institution. Through coordination by the Association, duplication of services has been avoided and full exchange of information among participating institutions assured.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The development of this program is being assumed by the Association of Montana Criminal Justice Educators and involvement by the Board of Crime Control is declining.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

A-5 Out-Of-State Training

GOAL: To provide funding to law enforcement personnel for training at out-of-state locations when such training is unavailable in Montana.

FUNDING LEVEL: $28,500

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $10,367.65

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Funding through this program has allowed Montana law enforcement personnel to gain specialized skills such as polygraph operation, drug investigation techniques and burglary prevention skills not accessible through Montana schools.

The skills and expertise acquired through out-of-state training are usually shared with other Montana lawmen through direct assistance or through subsequent instruction at MLEA.

PROBLEMS: Identifying accredited schools which offered training pertinent to the needs of Montana lawmen was an initial problem of implementation. This problem was solved by requesting applicants to submit an agenda of the training program and other supportive data with the subgrant application. Requests for out-of-state training are referred to a special task force which includes the director of M.L.E.A.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Out-of-state training is intended to provide expertise in specialized skills to Montana lawmen and to broaden the scope of instruction available within the state by training officers who can convey their skills to others at M.L.E.A. Two criteria for funding are that the training offer a recognized needed skill and that the applicant be available for, and competent in, instructing others at M.L.E.A.

IMPLEMENTATION: All applications for out-of-state training are screened by a special task force which judges both the merits of the training offered and the applicants ability to instruct.

A-6 Probation and Parole Training

GOAL: To provide funding for development of an in-service training program within the Board of Pardons.

FUNDING LEVEL: $10,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: No application has been made for funding under this program.

PROBLEMS: The present budget of the Board of Pardons made no provision for matching funds.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Development of this program is dependent on the Board of Pardons ability to provide matching funds.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

A-7 Lower Court Training

GOAL: To establish an on-going training program for justices of the peace.

FUNDING LEVEL: $6,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: No applications for funding under this program were received.

PROBLEMS: Under the state constitution effective July, 1973, the Montana Magistrates Association was charged with the responsibility of establishing training for justices of the peace.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: No further funding of this program is anticipated.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

A-8 County Attorney's Training

GOAL: To provide funding for preparation, printing and distribution of one or more procedures manuals for prosecutors and sheriffs.

FUNDING LEVEL: $25,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: No subgrants were awarded under this program.

PROBLEMS: The program was intended to compensate a district court judge for writing and printing of a procedures manual. Such compensation would have been in violation of the state constitution adopted in July, 1973.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The procedures manual was designed as a one-time program with updating to be provided by local or state agencies or associations. As no funding could be provided or is needed, this program's funds will be reallocated.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

A-9 Juvenile Corrections Training

GOAL: To develop appropriate in-service training programs for the staff of juvenile corrections institutions.

FUNDING LEVEL: $27,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $26,510.00

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Through a subgrant to the Montana Department of Institutions a consultant's services were obtained to analyze the educational needs and resources available to the staff of the four Montana juvenile corrections institutions. Training began in December in one juvenile institution and others are expected to begin shortly.

PROBLEMS: The Department of Institutions had difficulty in obtaining the services of a qualified consultant to develop the program. However, an agreement was finally reached to utilize staff from the University of Montana. Implementation of the project was delayed.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Continued funding will be needed to support a training officer and provide equipment until the Department of Institutions can assume the cost.

IMPLEMENTATION: Funding will be provided on a declining basis to sustain the program.

A-10 Law School Interns

GOAL: To provide law students practical knowledge of all areas of the criminal justice system through working experience in criminal justice agencies.

FUNDING LEVEL: $51,500

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $49,189.50

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Through funding of this project, 32 second-year law students were placed in county attorney, probation, police and police judges' offices for three (3) months of practical experience. Interns gain practical knowledge of the criminal justice system and working prosecutors and judges are benefited by the additional manpower.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The intern program will continue and, if funds are available, be expanded to include more students. An increase in the stipend awarded to students may be necessary.

IMPLEMENTATION: Implementation of the intern program will be the same as in previous years.

A-11 Public Education

GOAL: To establish within the state planning agency a comprehensive program aimed at informing criminal justice system agencies and the public about L.E.A.A. and the Board of Crime Control.

FUNDING LEVEL: $27,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: No subgrant from 1973 funds has been made as 1972 funds are not yet depleted. Checkmate, the agency newsletter is published bi-monthly. The program costs include photographic supplies, mailing and similar costs of informing the public about L.E.A.A. and Board of Crime Control activities.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Future public education activities will put increased emphasis on developing individual criminal justice agency's capability to generate and sustain public interest. The planning agency will provide coordination and technical assistance while maintaining its own public information program.

PROBLEMS: None

IMPLEMENTATION: Funding will be increased to the state planning agency to originate projects which can be implemented at the local level. To eliminate duplications of effort, the state planning agency staff will coordinate similar projects in various localities.

A-12 Criminal Justice Interns

GOAL: To provide criminal justice students with practical experience through part-time employment in law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

FUNDING LEVEL: $30,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $22,375.00

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Fifty-three students from seven schools maintaining criminal justice studies programs were placed in law enforcement agencies for ten weeks employment.

Student interns, by participating in actual law enforcement work gain practical knowledge of law enforcement operations. Simultaneously participating agencies have the benefit of additional manpower during peak summer months.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The intern program will continue as established. Funding, if available, will be increased to provide more placements.

IMPLEMENTATION: The project will be implemented as in previous years with more student participation if funding is available.

B. MANPOWER

The goal of the manpower programs is to increase and redistribute manpower available to Montana's criminal justice system to gain maximum efficiency.

FUNDING LEVEL: $175,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $95,973.16

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Through subsidized employment of LEEP graduates and juvenile probation officers, manpower was increased in agencies with critical work overloads. Replacement manpower was made available to small agencies to free regular officers for attendance at M.L.E.A.

PROBLEMS: Projects aimed at more effective deployment of manpower and subsidiary assistance to prosecution, probation and parole were less successfully implemented. The Board of Pardons was unable to meet matching requirements to hire additional personnel. The University of Montana Law School did not have sufficient student time available to provide research assistance to prosecutors.

Several agencies were unable to recruit skilled personnel when funding was made available. Legislation providing for consolidation of rural police services is being considered by the 1974 state legislature. A study of the states' correctional system, including the Board of Pardons field services has begun. This study may result in remodeling of the state's correctional system.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Subsidized employment of LEEP graduates, juvenile probations officers and replacement manpower will continue at approximately the same level of funding as in 1973. As the adult probation and parole services are unable to secure needed matching funds, no allocation for manpower will be made in this area.

IMPLEMENTATION: Subsidized employment is made on a declining basis so that as manpower cost is picked up by local government the program can expand to pick up new employees while remaining at the same level of funding.

The Board of Crime Control Education and Training Task Force has set standards for the allocation of replacement manpower funds among the regions.

B-1 Post Graduate Employment

GOAL: To provide graduating criminal justice students the opportunity to become employed in Montanas criminal justice system.

FUNDING LEVEL: $60,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $29,760.61

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Four LEEP graduates have been employed in criminal justice agencies through this program. The program not only allows Montana graduates to find employment within the state but also provides skilled personnel to the states' criminal justice system.

PROBLEMS: Criminal justice agencies in remote areas have reported difficulties in recruiting LEEP graduates willing to accept employment in rural agencies.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Funding of the Post-Graduate Employment program will remain the same.

IMPLEMENTATION: As employment is subsidized on a declining funding basis, new graduates can be employed while retaining the current funding level.

B-2 Probation and Parole

GOAL: To increase adult probation/parole manpower in an effort to reduce individual caseload.

FUNDING LEVEL: $25,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: No subgrant applications have been received.

PROBLEMS: The Board of Pardons has been unable to secure matching funds to apply for funding.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: As the Board of Pardons has indicated that matching funds will not be available this project will be dropped.

B-3 Replacement Manpower

GOAL: To assist small police agencies in replacing regular officers who are attending M.L.E.A.

FUNDING LEVEL: $5,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $751.91

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Two officers from small agencies were freed from duty to attend M.L.E.A. One officer was from an agency which had not previously participated in M.L.E.A. training.

PROBLEMS: As funding was limited some priority had to be established among agencies requesting funds. The Board of Crime Control's Education and Training Task Force developed criteria for eligibility for manpower replacements.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The program will be continued with funding to be allocated to small agencies in each region according to established criteria.

IMPLEMENTATION: Applications will be reviewed by a special task force to gauge compliance with eligibility standards.

B-4 Juvenile Probation

GOAL: To assist understaffed judicial districts in securing adequate manpower to handle juvenile probation caseloads.

FUNDING LEVEL: $70,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $65,460.64

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Seven juvenile probation officers were funded in six judicial districts with the Board of Crime Control paying from 90 to 40 per cent of salaries. Four other officers were continued in the second year with the Board of Crime Control providing from 75 to 50 per cent of salaries and expenses. Salaries of two officers who have been subsidized for a four year period were picked up by local government.

A total of 13 additional officers have been added to juvenile probation service through this program.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The SPA will continue to fund this program at its present level.

IMPLEMENTATION: Two different judicial districts will be picked up to begin subsidized employment with funds freed by the districts who have assumed the full cost of previously subsidized officers. Funding will be provided for salary but expenses such as travel and per diem must be provided by local government.

B-5 Division of Aftercare

GOAL: To reduce the caseload of Aftercare officers through the employment of additional officers.

FUNDING LEVEL: $10,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: No subgrants have been awarded.

PROBLEMS: The Division of Aftercare's area of responsibility was reduced resulting in a decrease in officers caseload.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Funding for the program will be reallocated among other programs.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

B-6 Prosecution/Law School

GOAL: To develop a research capability within the University of Montana Law School to assist prosecuting attorneys.

FUNDING LEVEL: $5,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: No subgrant applications were received.

PROBLEMS: Prosecuting attorneys did not request research assistance.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Funding for this program will be reallocated to other programs.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

C. COMMUNICATIONS

GOAL: To assist Montana law enforcement in implementing and maintaining an adequate communications system.

FUNDING LEVEL: $517.000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $392,887.84

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: The improvement of law enforcement communications has been one of the most successful programs finances by L.E.A.A. With the technical assistance of the Montana State University Electronic Research Laboratory (ERL), the Montana Board of Crime Control has implemented statewide radio and teletype communication systems and corrected many of the problems which previously had caused confusion in law enforcement communication use.

Design and testing for a repeater system to eliminate "blank" areas in radio communication was completed in 1973. Two of eight repeater bases were completed. An additional two are scheduled for construction when weather permits. When completed the system will provide statewide radio communication for routine and emergency law enforcement functions.

Radio equipment purchases for users were 22 base stations, 228 mobile radios and 72 portables during 1973. These purchases have greatly increased the potential of small agencies to maintain 24-hour radio communication. Although the communications equipment inventory is approaching an adequate level, funding will continue at the same level through 1974 to insure full statewide communication capability.

The MLETS was expanded to include computer switching capability. Users increased from 36 to 45 terminals in state and border agencies. Through executive reorganization the MLETS Bureau was combined with the State Criminal Identification Bureau. Facilities for filing, retrieving and transmitting data were greatly improved. If a Comprehensive Data System is implemented in Montana, the streamlined MLETS will provide optimum computer access.

USE ON PLAN DEVELOPMENT: When the currently funded repeater system is fully implemented, maintenance costs will be assumed by local agencies. User assistance in licensing and design and equipment purchase costs will continue at the current funding level until an adequate inventory is reached statewide.

Expansion of the MLETS to receive criminal justice data and to transmit it to 50 terminals as well as to the Comprehensive Data System memory bank will be necessary if a Montana Comprehensive Data System is implemented.

IMPLEMENTATION: A task force with technical assistance from ERL will review each application for funding to determine compliance with the overall state communications plan.

Future expansion of MLETS will be closely tied by acceptance of a state Comprehensive Data System.

PROBLEMS: None

C-1 Communications Equipment

GOAL: To assist criminal justice agencies in acquiring equipment necessary to implement any adequate statewide communication system.

FUNDING LEVEL: $160,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $138,856.34

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: In 1973 communications purchases included 22 new base stations, 228 mobile and 72 portable radios with two and four channel capacity. All purchases comply with the overall state communication plan to provide statewide communication and to increase the efficiency of radio communication by the use of assigned frequencies for different levels of communication.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Funding will continue near the present level until all agencies are adequately equipped to participate in the statewide system.

PROBLEMS: None

IMPLEMENTATION: ERL and a special task force will assist agencies in selecting needed equipment and will review all applications to determine compliance with state requirements.

C-2 Montana Law Enforcement Teletype System

GOAL: To maintain and expand the capabilities of MLETS to disseminate information and communications among Montana law enforcement agencies.

FUNDING LEVEL: $150,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $148,387.50

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Under reorganization of the state governments' executive branch the LETS was combined with the state criminal investigation bureau and is now designated at the LETS/ID Bureau within the Department of Justice. This combination provides the teletype terminal with easy access to criminal history data which may be requested by lawmen. The Bureau also has acquired the services of a court certified fingerprint analyst who will assist lawmen in classification of latent fingerprints as crime scene evidence.

The LETS Bureau moved to expanded space in March 1973, and is installing complete photographic processing and printing facilities which will enable the Bureau to process and disseminate crime scene photos, bulletins and other sensitive documents. Included in the photographic equipment is microfilming equipment for improved storage and access to records.

MLETS changed to computer switching equipment which has the capacity to store and resend messages and to lock out one or more terminals for the handling of sensitive data. The computer switching device is currently operating at seven per cent of capacity and will be able to function as the central access point if a Comprehensive Data System is implemented in the state.

Use of MLETS (message volume) increased 25 per cent in the first six months of 1973. Nine additional terminals were added to the system.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: MLETS will seek to expand from the 31 counties now on-line into each of the 56 counties.

Further expansion of MLETS information capability is dependent upon acceptance of a Comprehensive Data System plan.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

C-3 Communication Users Assistance

GOAL: To provide assistance to local agencies in designing, licensing and implementing improved communications.

FUNDING LEVEL: $32,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $37,151.00

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Technicians from the Montana State University, ERL, assist small agencies in licensing, frequency coordination and engineering measurements to determine the most efficient use of radio equipment. The ERL staff also reviews applications for funding to determine coordination with the state plan. Thirty-three license applications were reviewed in 1973.

The coordination and efficiency of use provided by ERL insures that a comprehensive system will be implemented at the lowest possible cost.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Technical assistance will be required until state radio communications are fully implemented and operational. The funds spent beyond the budget limits indicate increased funding may be appropriate.

IMPLEMENTATION: The Board of Crime Control will contract with ERL to provide user assistance as needed. Additional small grants may be awarded for assistance in particular projects.

C-4 Repeater System Design

GOAL: To design and implement a series of radio repeater bases to eliminate transmission difficulties caused by Montana's rugged terrain.

FUNDING LEVEL: $175,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $68,493

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: The staff of the ERL selected and tested eight sites for repeater equipment which will eliminate "blank" areas in radio relays. Two repeater stations have been constructed. Bidding and preliminary work on two others has been completed and installation will be made when weather permits. The four remaining sites will be developed next year.

When completed, the system will provide for statewide radio broadcast and relay capability.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: When completed, the operational costs will be assumed by local agencies. No additional funding is planned.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

D. EQUIPMENT

GOAL: To assist criminal justice agencies in acquiring basic support equipment inventories adequate to providing professional service.

FUNDING LEVEL: $120,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: No subgrants have been awarded. However, through use of prior year's funds the equipment inventories of most law enforcement agencies have reached an acceptable level.

PROBLEMS: The amount of funds allocated to this program may be in excess of the current needs of law enforcement agencies.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Future purchases of equipment will be directed toward acquiring innovative appliances and hardware to enhance the quality of law enforcement service. Priority will be given to equipping larger departments and specialty teams.

IMPLEMENTATION: Previously, the Board of Crime Control has allotted $20,000 to each Regional Council to purchase equipment for agencies in that region. The amount of the regional allocation will be reduced and program funding made available in other areas.

E. FACILITIES

GOAL: To assist in providing new, or improving existing criminal justice facilities.

FUNDING LEVEL: $115,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: N/A

PROBLEMS: Lack of matching funds delayed implementation of planned programs.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The SPA is researching consolidation efforts to develop a technical assistance capability. Consolidation will be a priority planning item in future years as federal revenue sharing and local matching funds are available.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

E-1 Montana Law Enforcement Academy

GOAL: To provide assistance to MLEA to improve its physical training facilities.

FUNDING LEVEL: $15,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: N/A

PROBLEMS: As matching funds have not been available no subgrants have yet been awarded.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: N/A

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

E-2 Consolidation

GOAL: To assist local units of government in a single area to consolidate law enforcement facilities.

FUNDING LEVEL: $100,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: N/A

PROBLEMS: Local matching funds were not available to apply for funding. No subgrants have been awarded.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: As federal revenue sharing or other local funds become available, planning emphasis will be placed on consolidation.

The staff of the SPA is preparing to provide technical assistance and funding incentives to local officials planning consolidation.

IMPLEMENTATION: The SPA staff will be prepared to assist local officials in considering all possible methods of consolidation.

F. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

GOAL: To fund innovative projects which will apply criminal justice science advances to the Montana Criminal Justice System particularly in the area of data gathering and retrieval.

FUNDING LEVEL: $118,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $7,282.50

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Impact programs under this category cannot yet be evaluated.

PROBLEMS: Development of improved information systems was delayed by technical problems in design and implementation. No evaluation is possible at this time.

USE IN PLANNING DEVELOPMENT: Action on the comprehensive data system is dependent upon approval by the regional L.E.A.A. office and the state supervisory board. A record keeping system for small agencies is being implemented in selected communities and will be continued by participating agencies. As declining funding is needed for local agencies, funding emphasis will be shifted to developing information and statistical data needed for planning.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

F-1 Criminal Justice Information System

GOAL: To develop a comprehensive criminal justice planning information system particularly oriented towards assisting law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in planning and operations.

FUNDING LEVEL: $65,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: N/A

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Future planning and implementation rest on acceptance of the Comprehensive Data Systems application by regional L.E.A.A. and state officials.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

F-2 Uniform Records

GOAL: To develop and implement a uniform record system for criminal justice agencies.

FUNDING LEVEL: $20,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $7,282.50

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: A user's manual and appropriate forms to implement uniform records in law enforcement agencies have been developed by the SPA staff. Training sessions were held to instruct agency personnel in the use of the system. Eight agencies are currently using the system and two others plan to begin use soon.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Planning emphasis will be shifted to developing suitable management and traffic record systems.

IMPLEMENTATION: The SPA staff will develop and distribute manuals and records necessary to implement uniform systems. Training sessions will be scheduled to aid compliance.

F-3 Juvenile Advisory Council

GOAL: To finance the activities of a Council of experts who under executive order are proposing revisions of the states' juvenile code.

FUNDING LEVEL: $8,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0- (prior year funds not expended)

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: A council of juvenile justice experts chosen by the Governor has proposed legislation which would bring the states' juvenile laws into compliance with recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

Public meetings were held on the proposed legislation and a revised draft will be submitted to the state legislature in January.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The activities of the Council for which funding was required is diminishing. Funds allocated for this program will be reallocated among other programs.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

F-4 Aftercare Information

GOAL: To assist the Division of Aftercare in increasing computer capability for juvenile data analysis.

FUNDING LEVEL: $25,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: No subgrant has been awarded.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: No future funding of this program will be necessary as state funding has been made available.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

G. SPECIAL IMPACT PROGRAMS

GOAL: To support comprehensive planning and implementation of imaginative crime specific projects and to develop innovative programs aimed at significant criminal justice system modification.

FUNDING LEVEL: $225,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $72,135.63

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Three specialized investigation teams received financial assistance through this program. Two are drug traffic investigation teams and the third is a felony investigation unit. All three teams have shown a statistical increase in arrests through concentrated impact.

A special program aimed at reducing livestock thefts was recently funded but has not yet been implemented.

Funding was allocated for consolidation programs, however, no subgrants have yet been made under this program.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Funding of investigative units will continue near present level. Consolidation of services among law enforcement agencies in a specific area will receive planning priority.

IMPLEMENTATION: The staff of the SPA will work closely with local officials in developing plans for consolidation services.

G-1 Local Impact Programs

GOAL: To initiate crime specific programs in selected large cities compatible with the goal of the Board of Crime Control.

FUNDING LEVEL: $205,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $42,610.63

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Three drug and related felony units were funded. Each team has shown an impact on arrest rates for felonies in its area of operations. A pilot project to employ an officer to concentrate on work with low-income citizens also was funded.

Two of the teams utilize manpower from more than one agency. A portion of the success of these units must be measured in terms of inter-agency cooperation.

NOTABLE SUBGRANT: The activities of a regional drug investigation team under the direction of Missoula County Sheriff John Moe were funded through this program. The team operates throughout planning Region One with the cooperation of other law enforcement agencies. Since 1971, the team has been responsible for more than 358 felony arrests and has not failed to get a district court conviction on evidence obtained.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Cooperative investigation units will receive continued funding at the present level. Planning efforts to find means of consolidating other law enforcement services will be expanded to become a planning priority.

IMPLEMENTATION: The staff is researching alternative methods of inter-agency cooperation to be able to provide technical assistance to local officials. The SPA staff will work closely with local officials in the next year to develop plans for police service consolidation.

G-2 Livestock Theft

GOAL: To initiate a statewide crime-specific program aimed at reducing livestock thefts.

FUNDING LEVEL: $30,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $29,525

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: One subgrant was recently awarded to the Brand Inspection Division of the State Livestock Department to implement this program. A public information project and aerial patrols will be components of the plan when implemented.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Declining second-year funding will be required.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

PART E CORRECTION FUNDS

GOAL: The goal of the 1973 corrections plan was to meet the immediate needs of the various components of the corrections system while developing a long-range comprehensive plan for corrections improvement.

FUNDING LEVEL: $190,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $146,265.39

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Three rehabilitative programs at Montana State Prison were provided continuing funding to offer counseling and remedial education specifically suited to the needs of the current inmate population.

The one community treatment program currently operative was expanded to offer services to more released ex-felons. Two volunteer programs designed to draw trained citizens into counseling of juvenile offenders and adult parolees also were funded.

A new program offering vocational training to female juveniles in institutional care also was established.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: The state planning agency staff has undertaken an evaluation of the states' correctional system towards developing a unified correctional system and a comprehensive plan for system improvement. Attention to extraordinary rehabilitative needs will continue. However, consolidation of local facilities and services will receive increased emphasis as the rehabilitative program costs are assumed by state and local government.

IMPLEMENTATION: A planning committee has been established and funded by the Board of Crime Control to make recommendations for legislative improvement in corrections.

The staff is preparing a manual and other technical assistance for local government contemplating consolidation of services or facilities.

Part E-1 Psychological Inventory

GOAL: The objective of this program is to provide pre-sentencing psychological evaluation services to Montana juvenile courts.

FUNDING LEVEL: $375.00

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: N/A

PROBLEMS: Evaluation was provided through locally administered tests designed and scored by the Probation Service Institute in Boulder, Colorado. The Institute has discontinued this service.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: As no effective service can be secured at reasonable cost, this program will be discontinued.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

Part E-2 Diagnostic and Program Supervisor

GOAL: To reduce commitments and recidivism among juvenile offenders by employing a supervisor to administer and evaluate psychological tests as an aid to effective rehabilitation.

FUNDING LEVEL: $8,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: N/A.

PROBLEMS: The anticipated cooperation of the Bozeman mental health clinic in implementing this project has not been realized. No future funding allocation is planned.

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: N/A

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A.

Part E-3 Clinical Services

GOAL: To establish a clinical services division within Montana State Prison to facilitate post release adjustment.

FUNDING LEVEL: $18,000

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $18,000

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: One clinical psychologist was employed October 16, 1973. No evaluation of the project is yet possible.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: N/A

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

Part E-4 Indian Pre-Parole Counselor

GOAL: To provide better opportunity for post release adjustment of Indian parolees through specialized pre-release counseling at Montana State Prison.

FUNDING LEVEL: $8,750

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $8,282.49

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Approximately 30 per cent of the inmate population of Montana State Prison is Indian. This minority is faced with special race-related problems and is eligible for special assistance from the tribal and federal governments.

Through employment of an Indian counselor the Prison administration can insure that the inmate is aware of and benefits from special Indian programs.

The counselor, being a tribal member, is aware of special problems facing the Indian inmate and can assist beyond the normal counselors' capacity in readjustment.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: As this program has been funded for three years it will receive declining financial assistance.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

Part E-5 Group Counseling

GOAL: To reduce juvenile delinquency through group psychiatric counseling.

FUNDING LEVEL: $2,225

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: -0-

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: A previous grant awarded for this project has not been expended. No award has been made from 1973 funds.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: No further funds will be allocated for this program.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

Part E-6 Day Care Aid Training

GOAL: To provide vocational training for institutionalized youth to improve the childs' concept of self-worth and lead to future employment opportunity.

FUNDING LEVEL: $1,825

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $1,825

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Through financial assistance of the Board of Crime Control, 25 girls from the Mountain View School will receive nine weeks training in day care of children. Those applicants successfully completing training will be eligible to be licensed as day care center operators.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: As this is a pilot project which has not been operational long enough for adequate evaluation, future development is uncertain.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

Part E-7 Post Secondary Education

GOAL: To provide higher education to qualified inmates of Montana State Prison as a means of rehabilitation.

FUNDING LEVEL: $24,500

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $25,500

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Through the extension services of the University of Montana, thirty-five inmates have received college level instruction in English and Sociology. Twenty-seven of the enrollees completed the course work with passing grades. As this is a new program, no measure of effective rehabilitation can be reported.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Advanced courses will be offered to meet the development needs of students. Evaluation of acceptance, student success and behavioral changes will be made on a quarter basis.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

Part E-8 Community Based Treatment

GOAL: To maintain the existing community based treatment program for ex-felons and to establish a separate but similar facility for juveniles.

FUNDING LEVEL: $87,000

AWARDED TO: 12/31/73: $57,664

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: The overall goal of the community based treatment program is to reduce recidivism by speeding complete readjustment of the released convict. In the first 14 months of operation the program treated 81 parolees with an 8 percent recidivism rate.

The staff and facilities of the program have been expanded to treat 20 men. Through special arrangement with the administration of Montana State Prison and the Board of Pardons four inmates of Montana State Prison are participating in the program prior to formal release.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: Expansion of the community treatment concept is expected. However, future efforts will be incorporated in the comprehensive corrections plan.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

Part E-9 Statewide Volunteer Assistance

GOAL: To increase the manpower available for adult and juvenile correctional agencies through the utilization of volunteer services.

FUNDING LEVEL: $30,500

AWARDED TO: 12/31/73: $30,500

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: The Montana Organization for Volunteer Effort (MOVE) was funded for a second year to coordinate volunteer programs throughout the state. The agency by special arrangement has employed an inmate of Montana State Prison to work with the Jaycee organization in implementing an auxiliary aid to parolees program.

Other services offered to volunteer organizations include training, maintenance of a library and reference service and publication of a quarterly newsletter.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: N/A

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A

Part E-10 Action Volunteers

GOAL: To provide a travel allowance for University students engaged in a one-year program of volunteer assistance to probation and parole personnel.

FUNDING LEVEL: $8,725

AWARDED TO 12/31/73: $4,493.90

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT: Funding was provided for twenty-one students employed in the University Year in Action Program to travel to meet clients and perform other necessary tasks required in their employment as assistants to Board of Pardons probation and parole officers.

This auxiliary funding was required as no allowance was made in the Board of Pardons budget for such travel.

PROBLEMS: None

USE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT: No further allocation of funds will be necessary as other sources of funding should be available.

IMPLEMENTATION: N/A